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ON October 4 the German government asked the Swiss government to transmit the following communication to the United States government:

The German government requests the President of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all the belligerents of this request, and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations.

The German government accepts, as a basis for the peace negotiations, the program laid down by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address September 27, 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed the German government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water, and in the air.

(Signed) Max, Price of Baden,
Imperial Chancellor.

A few days later the American government replied by the same medium as follows:

The Department of State, October 8, 1918.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6, enclosing a communication from the German government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

Before making a reply to the request of the Imperial German government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8 last and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war? He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) Robert Lansing.

ESTIMATION of this important event is aided by examining its immediate antecedents. It was preceded by a change in the personnel of the German government, caused, apparently, by the obvious failure of the High Military Command, which for at least the last two years has been in complete control of the government and has dictated its internal and external policies, to carry through the great offensive in the west to a successful result. That failure demonstrated that the High Military Command's thesis for conducting the war had broken down, and the explanation given was that a pressure of public opinion inside Germany had compelled the organization of a new government that would pursue another policy. Analysis shows that while the military situation on the western front had for some time been developing unfavorably for Germany, it was not that so much as the collapse of Bulgaria and its reactions throughout the Central Alliance which caused this change. Probably bearing in mind the frequent statements of the principal Allied governments that they would not be willing to treat concerning peace with the German militarists, a so-called liberal government was composed, headed by Prince Max of Baden as Chancellor. The proposal for an armistice was the first important act of the new Chancellor.

WE may for the time disregard the perhaps inspired utterances of the press in the principal countries about this, the first formal proposal for a general peace made since the war began, and confine comment to the official communications and statements that have so far transpired. As was expected, the American government at once recognized the tremendous importance of the matter, and in what may be described as its preliminary reply it showed that it is ready to weigh any serious move toward peace most carefully. No responsible government could do otherwise. Yet the reply of Mr. Lansing (which is presumably the voice of President Wilson) strikes at once at the heart of the issue by making certain pertinent interrogations of the German Chancellor. There must be no possibility of equivocation about what the German government means by its tentative acceptance of the formula pronounced as the irreducible minimum for peace conditions by the President last January. Also, the American government wants to know whether the new German government formed by Prince Max of Baden is really the responsible government of Germany. Evidently this question voices a suspicion that Prince Max's cabinet may be

merely a puppet government, and that the real authority remains in the hands of the Prussian military oligarchy. The suspicion is logical in the circumstances, and it seems that some very definite assurances (or guarantees) will be necessary to remove it. Further, the President states plainly that he feels that a military evacuation of all territories of Allied countries now occupied by troops of the Central Alliance is an essential preliminary to an armistice.

THERE the matter rests at this moment. Further developments depend on the response of the German government, and some time may pass before an exchange of communications reveals how far the Central Alliance is now ready to go. Meanwhile, we may make some analysis of the situation as it stands. In his speech to the Reichstag, the German Chancellor makes some significant statements showing that the Central Alliance has receded from its former position in many important matters. One phrase is susceptible of the interpretation that the Russian and Rumanian peace treaties will be scrapped. The fourteen articles formulated by President Wilson in his speech to Congress last January seem now to form the basis for discussion of the conditions of peace. They follow:

- 1.—Open covenants of peace; no secret agreements.
- 2.—Freedom of navigation of seas in peace and war.
- 3.—Removal of economic barriers between nations.
- 4.—Reduction of national armaments to lowest possible point consistent with safety.
- 5.—Adjustment of colonial claims by reference to populations.
- 6.—Evacuation of Russian territory.
- 7.—Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
- 8.—Restoration of invaded French territory and of Alsace-Lorraine.
- 9.—Readjustment of Italian frontiers along lines of nationality.
- 10.—Autonomous development of Austria-Hungary.
- 11.—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro evacuated. Serbia given access to sea.
- 12.—Sovereignty for Turkish portion of Turkey; autonomy for subject peoples; free passage in Dardanelles to ships of all nations.
- 13.—Independent Polish State created, with access to the seas.
- 14.—League of Nations.

IF the Central Alliance (for in this instance Austria and Turkey acquiesce with Germany) concedes these issues, and can give assurances or guarantees that their agreements will be carried out, then a way to obtain a satisfactory peace is opened. The nature and

character of guarantees need not be discussed minutely at this juncture. That point hardly has been reached yet. In considering the granting of an armistice now (provided the Central Alliance makes a satisfactory response to the President's request for more specific information as to their meaning), the Allied governments doubtless will give careful consideration to a number of matters. One point is, will an armistice at this time, presuming that it will become necessary to resume hostilities later, work more to the advantage of the Central Alliance than to the advantage of the Allies? Only the Allied High Command is able to determine this, and no doubt its view will be ascertained by President Wilson before he commits the American government on the armistice question.

WE are able to speculate with perhaps the average lay logic on this problem, but such speculation hardly is worth while. Only the officers in possession of exact and up-to-the-minute information of the conditions in the theatre of operations can give a worth-while opinion on it. Regarded one way, it would seem to benefit the German army to be allowed the privilege of retreating unmolested from Belgium and France, withdrawing great amounts of materials which under pressure of constant attack would be left in Allied hands. As perhaps offsetting that, may be mentioned the likelihood that active operations will soon be checked by the winter, and that time is now augmenting the Allied forces at a greater ratio than the armies of the Central Alliance. Another consideration is that an unmolested withdrawal will save Belgium and northern France from being fought over, with the inevitable consequent damage. No doubt the President will ascertain the views of the Belgian and French governments on this point, for it is a decision that may be left to them; or at least their sentiments will have great weight. On the southern and eastern fronts, an armistice now (provided it is short) would not alter the situation materially. An armistice already exists in Bulgaria, and the Italian front is inactive. This brief *resume* indicates the situation in outline. Further developments will be awaited with intense suspense and interest. The important point for the consideration of the Allies (and this refers especially to China and all Allied interests in the Far East) is, that at this vital turning of the tide in our favor, there must be no cessation of effort, no let up of Allied activities to the minutest degree. This has a special reference to the present Liberty Loan Campaign and Allied trade activities in China. The period of time covering the close of the war is from the standpoint of German interests and propaganda in China, perhaps the most dangerous for China

and the other Allies to combat. Let there be no let-up in our present super-effort!

HON. Hsu Shih-chang was inaugurated President of the Republic of China on October 10, the Chinese National Holiday. The inauguration takes place at a time when China is in the midst of one of the gravest crises of her history. Unification of the country is being considered, but it is still in the air. For that reason Mr. Hsu first hesitated to head the government at this particular moment. It was only twelve days ago that he definitely decided to accept this responsible office, after having ascertained the nature of national problems which would require his immediate attention and had obtained the support of the military governors of the loyal provinces. The one predominant object of the new President is naturally to secure the unity of China, but this is no easy task. All the powerful leaders in the South-western provinces have refused to recognize him even as China's legal President. In a significant telegram to General Feng Kuo-chang, the retiring President, they have made their position unmistakably clear. One passage of this message states that: "We, as members of the military government, have declared that we disregard the personal element but we lay stress on the question of legality. Tung-hai's (Hsu shih-chang) prestige and venerableness are known to everybody. But since he is elected by an illegal organ we are not in a position to express an opinion."

MEANWHILE, the retiring President has received a telegram from Hunan, signed by thirty-four military commanders of both North and South, protesting against the assumption of office by Hsu Shih-chang and advocating that General Feng should delay vacating his office and urging that he should issue a Mandate ordering the cessation of hostilities by both sides. The telegram was headed by Generals Tao Hao-min and Tan Yan-kai, representing the South-western provinces, and Generals Wu Pei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang, representing the government forces in Hunan. Disregard of this advice by Peking may provoke these loyal generals to join the opposition. In consequence, Hunan and its neighboring provinces will be in immediate danger of Southern invasion and there will be more chaos, slaughter, bloodshed and destruction of property of innocent people. At the same time, General Tang Chi-yao, military governor of Yunnan, who has practically conquered Szechuen by force of arms, has decided to continue the war against the North. Telegrams from Chungking state that at the conference of representatives of Yunnan, Szechuen and Kweichow on September 25, which

was attended by General Tang and commanders of the South-western forces, a resolution was adopted that fighting should be continued in spite of the election of the new President, the possible change of the cabinet and of the general political situation on the northern side of the Yangtze River. Such is the situation which Hsu Shih-chang has found upon his assumption of the office of President. As this heritage of entangling internal problems and complicated international ones has been left to him by his predecessors, people are not wanting who sympathize with him.

IF Hsu Shih-chang can succeed in making the South-western provinces recognize him as the legal President and can compose the differences between these sections of the country, he will win the gratitude of the people, who are thoroughly tired of domestic disturbance and the so-called civil war, which to them is meaningless. If Mr. Hsu fails, he will hasten the disintegration of the nation. Some of course believe that he, like his predecessor, will avail himself of the services of Japanized officials and contract more political loans, nominally for commercial purposes, from Japan in order to finance the civil war and thereby sell the remaining portion of China's natural resources. Negotiations for union are, however, steadily proceeding, although unofficially. A number of influential leaders of the country are using their best efforts to bring them to a head, realizing that prolongation of the domestic trouble is highly injurious to national interests and prevents the central government from devoting its whole attention to international problems concerning China. They believe that international peace will soon descend upon Europe. Not a minute of time can therefore be wasted upon home issues. The whole nation should be united in presenting its international grievances at the peace conference and asking for a reconsideration of the attitude of the world towards China. Men like Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy, Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Liang Chi-chiao, former Minister of Justice, are doing quietly what they can to make both sides see the disadvantage to China of prolonging the struggle. In doing this they are paving the way for official negotiations. These men have the true welfare of the country at heart, and it is hoped that their efforts will be crowned with success.

SOME leaders in the South-western provinces are also trying to arrange a *modus vivendi* to end the strife. Mr. Tang Shao-yi, for instance, is one of them. He is a member of the Canton government and is now travelling in Japan. In reply to a telegram from the new President, according to the press, Mr. Tang states that he is willing to play the part of

mediator if President Hsu will first order the complete cessation of fighting on every front and then guarantee the payment of military expenses of the opposition, which is said to amount to Mex. \$30,000,000. One of his proposed terms is the temporary amalgamation of both cabinets and parliaments in order to settle the main issues confronting the nation jointly. Whether these suggestions are practicable and whether they will be complied with and whether the new President is in a position to carry them out without offending his military supporters like General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Fengtien, and General Ni Shih-chung, military governor of Anhwei, and without jeopardising his own interests, remains to be seen. This, however, shows that efforts are being made in all directions to stop the undesirable civil war. Whether they will be successful or whether their failure will cause a greater national convulsion, no one can foretell.

VISCOUNT Uchida, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, in an interview with the correspondent of Reuter's on October 7, announced the following as the policy of the new Japanese government:

A reiteration of the statements made by my predecessors is hardly necessary, beyond an assurance that the guiding principles of the foreign policy of Japan are fixed. We have been impressed by the more recent utterances of the President of the United States addressing the people of that country, which have risen to the occasion in this struggle with a national and individual singleness of high purpose and international generosity which appeals with peculiar force to our people. Japan has always endeavored to make plain by words, as well as by deeds, that she is ready to undertake a fair proportion of the work looking to the attainment of the common aim and that she is as loyal to the great alliance created by this war as to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which Japan invariably

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regards as the corner-stone of her foreign policy. We are all joined now more closely than ever by the common duty to obey the common mandate to prevent the spoliation of a nation betrayed in an hour of great weakness. Our giant neighbor Russia is not disloyal nor regarded as disloyal simply because an attempt has been made to rob Russia of the name she carried proudly in the past. The situation in China is greatly improved and we are looking forward with confidence to the announcement of a solution of the differences which have kept apart the peoples of the various provinces. A united government and good order in China are more important to Japan than to any nation except China herself. We are proud of the close and lasting friendship of all the nations with whom we are associated in this war. The struggle has been supported with undaunted courage and self-sacrifice by their armies and peoples. In particular, the inspiring tenacity shown by Belgium, France and Italy in the dark hours of the Germanic invasion find an admiring tribute among Japanese of all classes.

Earlier in the week in an interview given to the representatives of the Tokio newspapers, Mr. Hara, the new Japanese Premier, stated that the new cabinet would hold an attitude of strict neutrality in regard to the civil war in China and that no more Japanese loans will be contracted with the Northern Chinese government to be used in the fight against the South. As far as intelligent Chinese are concerned, and this also applies to intelligent American and other foreign opinion in China, this change in attitude on the part of the Japanese government will be accepted in much the same spirit as the recent peace proposals from another quarter that were announced during the week. In other words they will adopt a "Watchful-waiting-to-be-shown" attitude.

IN view of the interest in the suggestion for international control of China's finances which has been discussed at considerable length in the REVIEW recently, we are pleased to present herewith in full the suggestion of Hon. David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, for an international reserve board. There is no question but what some form of international financial control will come for all nations after the war in order that the tremendous war debts may be spread out as thinly as possible and may rest as lightly as possible on the individual nation. Several references have been made previously in this connection to Dr. Lubin's proposal for an International Reserve Board, but this is the first time that the complete proposal has appeared in the Far East:

The Banking and Currency Law, known as the Federal Reserve Act, was intended to serve the purpose of conserving in the United States that financial stability which should prevent the perturbation of commerce with its consequent panics and crises. And up to the present it is but just to say that it has served the purpose intended. But how about the future? Let

us see. At the close of the war, international commerce, freed from artificial barriers, will begin once more to flow in its usual channels; there will be a resumption of the ordinary import trade. These imports and the duty on them will have to be paid for in gold, perhaps at a high premium, hence a corresponding depreciation of paper money. Such a state of affairs, unless effectively controlled, will be sure to perturb the stability of the financial and commercial world, for not only will the paper money be depreciated but it will be subject to constant fluctuations, hence it will be sure to bring on widespread panics and crises. And the question remains: would the Federal Reserve Board be able to cope successfully with such a situation? I do not think so. The modern international sweep of the dollars, its interlocked status, and the magnitude of the interests involved would render the Federal Reserve Board inadequate to cope with the new conditions. These new conditions demand an institution on wider and broader lines; they demand an International Reserve Board. Such an International Reserve Board, formed by the Allied nations, could, first of all, act as an international clearing-house; it could regulate the ebb and flow of gold; it could supervise the factors that go to determine the rates of interest and exchange rates; it could perform along international lines the essential functions now performed on national lines by the Federal Reserve Board; and it could render such other services toward the end in view as might be assigned to it. More than that, the exigencies of the new conditions may warrant the issuance of international gold-notes; said notes to be issued under the auspices of the proposed International Reserve Board, and to be guaranteed by the joint security of the Allied countries. They should be legal tender at their face-value for all gold-payments in the Allied countries. The need for an International Reserve Board is obvious when we consider the peculiar characteristics of the credit system. The credit system has been graphically compared to a "house of cards." A sudden sharp impact, and the card-house tumbles. And so with credit; leave it intact and it is a wonderful structure; strike it an effective blow and the structure is in ruins. And sometimes even a series of minor blows, impinging upon a vulnerable point, will bring the credit structure to the ground. The purpose of the proposed International Reserve Board is to guard the credit system from such blows, and thus conserve that financial stability which prevents the perturbation of commerce with its consequent panics and crises. Not least among the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the proposal would be that it would afford a means for the rational handling of the war-bond problems of the Allies, problems so distinctly and closely interlinked and interlocked, and of such far-reaching significance. Moreover, one of the principal advantages to be derived from the proposed International Reserve Board would be that its international character would tend to concentrate the best financial minds in the Allied countries on the solution of any financial difficulty in any one of these countries. In this way it would more surely tend to remove the cause of such difficulty, thus safeguarding the entire credit structure. In other words, the International Reserve Board would serve as an international policeman preserving the financial peace within the borders of the Allied countries.

THE *Peking & Tientsin Times* in a leading article extolling Japan's services to the Allies in the war observes that her policy towards China during the last four years has been far from Allied ideals. Japan has violated the "principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China." Her infamous Twenty-one demands, particularly those embraced in Group V, were quite irreconcilable with this aim. The same paper further observes:

The conduct of Japan during the past twelve months in allowing the Northern militarists recklessly to borrow on the strength of national assets over many of which they had no control is even more reprehensible. The policy of the Japanese government, in permitting these transactions to be carried out, far from "insuring the independence and integrity" of China has been one of the principal causes of this country's present unhappy plight. Unless Japan affirms her belief in the principle that might is right at the peace conference, and elects to work out her destiny in splendid isolation, she can never expect to enforce these shameless bargains against the wishes of the Chinese people. Assuming that peace ushers in a reign of impartial justice in international affairs, she cannot hope to convince a representative world tribunal that her claims are just and well-founded. The nations that for four years have made such tremendous sacrifices for their ideals will hardly conceal their disapproval of the exploitation of China that has been proceeding recently, and they will certainly decline to recognize monopolies which Japanese financiers have exacted from Peking thanks to unscrupulous accomplices in the Tuan cabinet.

THERE is one American business man in Shanghai who since America joined in the war has given practically all of his time to Red Cross and other patriotic activities. He has refused no committee appointment or other work that might be of service to the general cause. His working hours are from early morning until late at night and his regular business has been a second consideration since President Wilson sounded the first call, and there is also one American woman in this community that has contributed an equal amount of herself toward the winning of the war. We are not going to mention their names because it unnecessary to do so; everybody knows and honors them for the self-sacrificing labor. There are other Americans in China who are giving to the fullest extent of themselves and their treasure, but we are mentioning these special cases to emphasize the point, that these are the persons who are going to gain the fullest honors from this war. The U. S. Department of Labor at Washington recently issued a war poster that contained these words: "Those who give the most in this war, will be those who receive the most when it is all over." The speaker at the American Liberty Loan Religious Service last Sunday told of a case in America

where a certain man is still an outcast among his fellows because he "hid out" and refused to help in the civil war fifty years ago. No one associates with him, and his children bow their heads when their father's war record is mentioned. There are Americans as well as men of other Allied nationality in China who personally have done nothing in this glorious cause. They have contributed some funds, but they have devoted most of their attention to the matter of *making or grabbing more* while their fellows in business at home or fighting in France have been *giving and doing more*. After this glorious war has been won and the world starts out on a newer and better basis, men and women will be asking themselves, "What did I do in this great cause?" Ten years from now men will gather in their clubs and families will gather at their firesides and talk about the great war, and they will recount the part *they* took in the struggle. The man or woman who is a *slacker now* will be the one who will hang his or her head in shame when these glorious deeds are mentioned.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE confidence in their military superiority would seem to have blinded an intelligent people like the Germans to every other consideration. They have obstinately refused to believe that there was any nation or coalition of nations that could withstand their power. At the beginning of the war the Germans failed to measure with any reasonable degree of accuracy the prowess and staying quality of the French, and when Britain declared in favor of France her military efficiency was sneered at. The American declaration of war was the subject of laughter by the military leaders and statesmen of Germany, and in their military plans the consideration of the American soldier as a factor did not enter at all. The three nations named, and now at war with Germany, were entered in the German war book as wholly unable to defeat any civil or military policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and so the war commenced under the implicit conviction that the trained legions of Germany were irresistible. The result of so much self-conceit and wide of the mark calculations is daily appearing more serious to the present and future Germany. The great Napoleon said that there was not a better soldier in the world than the French, and they have proved it; the British soldier is not surpassed in courage and tenacity of purpose; nor has the American soldier a superior in aptitude and intrepidity on the battlefield, and since the Germans have had some practical experience of the military capacity of the soldiers of the three nationalities referred to they may have changed their minds.

THE policy of the German government as disclosed to the world is based on intrigue and aggression. Within the short period of four years a great people have allowed themselves to subscribe to that policy and have given their lives and wealth to support it. They have completely surrendered to their dynasty and thus brought upon themselves the discredit of the world. There is not a people on the earth who have not become distrustful of the Germans, and because they have given up their manhood to become the slaves of the Hohenzollern family. The thought should not be entertained for a moment that such a people will be permitted to discuss terms of peace until they prove by some positive act that they repudiate and will no longer be the slaves of their present dynasty. It may confidently be written that the governments associated in support of the Allied cause will not believe in the sincerity of Germany as now constituted. There will have to be a radical change in every sense in the constitution of Germany or else the terms of peace will be written in the Kaiser's palace at Berlin. If the peace of Europe demanded the exile of Napoleon, more than a hundred years ago, there has been no advance in civilization if the abdication of the Kaiser is not positively demanded as a preliminary to any peace. Napoleon was an ambitious soldier, but a statesman. His code of laws is quoted as an authority in all the courts, and France stood uncovered at his bier when his dead body was brought back from tropical climes to sleep in her bosom. The Kaiser has no record to be commended by humanity, and can justly be classed with the other barbarian chiefs who have indiscriminately murdered and desolated the earth.

NO one is going to be misled by the action of the German Reichstag. It is neither a Congress nor a Parliament in a constitutional sense. A careful examination of the organic structure of the German government shows that the real law-making authority is the German Bundesrath, and about which very little is ever heard or written. The Bundesrath is invested with the main powers of government: the power to make laws, to interpret, and to execute them, and combines the Legislative, Executive and Judicial functions of government. The Reichstag is what Carlyle would call a "Talking pot," and that is about the limit of its power, for should it pass an unsatisfactory law the Bundesrath can veto it, the former meeting in public to talk and the latter in private to act. The constitution of the Bundesrath clearly evidences the intense centralization of the German government. It does not represent the people directly or indirectly. The Kings and Princes appoint the members, and the sixty-one members constituting the Bundesrath are

nominated by and are the direct representatives of the monarchs of the twenty states composing the German Empire. The Bundesrath may be designated as the Imperial Legislature of Germany, for when in session the Emperor and Kings are in session, with members who are not the representatives of the people, but holding their credentials as the mere ambassadors of royalty. The sessions of the Bundesrath are not open to the public and, as seen, the people are not represented, as understood in the British and American governments. Germany has been arming for years to impose her theory of government upon the world, and in the presence of her ignominious failure, she resorts to the subterfuge of impressing the public of adopting a liberal policy by extending in the Reichstag the freedom of speech. But the deception is too transparent to deceive. The time has come for Germany to believe in and act on the doctrine that honesty is the best policy.

THE reports of a peace, soon, are welcome, but the Germans will be again disappointed if they expect the American President to be the medium of a separate negotiation. Were it possible to imagine that President Wilson would be the advocate of a peace without the cordial cooperation of the Allied nations, there are many reasons for the opinion that he would not be supported by the American people. The American President has no constitutional authority to make a treaty of peace with any nation without the approval of the American Senate, and the President knows the constitution and how to square his action by it. In the reorganization of the nations of Europe, which will be considered by the peace plenipotentiaries, there should be no doubt that the associate nations in the Allied cause will vote and act in the utmost harmony. Great Britain, France and the United States hold in their hands the future of this world, and doubtless they propose to brighten it for all peoples. There will be no narrow-minded policies, and as steam and electricity have brought into neighborhood all parts of the world the bearing of the interest of one nation in its relation to another will be less difficult of adjustment. But if Germany wants peace let her go home and put down her gun. There ought to be no entertaining of the proposal of an armistice even, until Germany has abandoned every foot of territory invaded and withdrawn all her forces within the legitimate limits of the German Empire. The counsel of Germany will not be needed in shaping the policy of any nation either international or domestic. There have been quite enough of German activities for the past four years, and, as President Wilson said in his New York speech, the Germans can only restore themselves in

public confidence by acts and not by words alone. Now if they are sincere in wanting peace they can prove it by their acts. They have helmeted their country and let them take off that martial emblem.

THE historical and instructive communication from Yang Pao-ling on improving the Grand Canal, and which was published in the REVIEW of September 29, concludes as follows: "It is understood that a well known engineer is already in China with a competent staff to frame and carry out the project for the Chinese government, and it is earnestly hoped that his career in China will not be the same as that of the oil experts who prospected the rich Shansi field, which have resulted in nothing more constructive so far than copies of well printed reports." It may not be known to Mr. Tang that when foreign companies have proposed to use their money to develop any of the internal resources of China the chief obstruction has been the Peking government. The meaning is that the foreigner was to furnish the money and the Peking official was to direct its application, and the record was plain as to the prevailing custom of how such money was applied. On the very subject, about which Mr. Tang has so interestingly written, there were apparently reliable reports of a persistent effort by certain Chinese officials to handle at least a part of the money intended to save from ruin and restore the usefulness of one of the great internal waterways of the world. Had the company advancing the money to improve the Grand Canal entrusted its expenditure to native official discretion there would hardly have been the result of a well printed report. At the time of the report with reference to the Shansi field was made the impression prevailed that practical results would be shown, but here again intervened official obstruction in the persistent proposal to undertake the management of the most difficult part of the oil business, the possible success of which required long experience and skill. It is no use to argue that foreigners who have come to China to aid in developing the domestic industries of the country are responsible for not showing tangible results, when every foreigner in China of a few years experience knows too well the cause of failure and why. When the money collected to defray the expenses of the government is diverted into official pockets there need not be surprise that the foreigner is becoming more careful how he opens his pocket book in Peking. The salt revenue then and now is an illustration.

THE political and financial policies of China for some time have not been favorable to her reputation or interest. The declaration of war against Germany and subsequent conduct

have evidenced an indifference to loyalty which approaches near to perfidy. There is no chapter in history of a nation living under similar circumstances and acting like China. The fact that the country is divided by warring factions is no reason why there should not be loyalty somewhere to the pledge of international faith and national principle. With a seriously impaired credit, without the semblance of excuse, there would still be hope for a resurrection if hope too had not been impaired by the wanton disregard of international obligations. No one expected China to send soldiers to European battlefields, but she was expected to keep a safe supervision over the enemy within her borders and not make herself a party to the intrigues of that enemy by the freedom and liberality of the treatment accorded him. The position in which she finds herself of being incapable of self-protection is due to the fault of China, and the blind refusal to see anything that was not money or to listen to advice that did not sound in dollars. In his last communication to the REVIEW Mr. Tong is positive that the time has come for some outside influence to put China's household in order. It is certainly very badly out of order and cannot so remain much longer.

BUT when the American government recently gave its approval for its bankers to loan money to China it was with no intention to interfere in the domestic affairs of China. The policy of that government to let the people of a country regulate and manage their own affairs is too well known and supported by facts to admit of argument, but it was a mistake in some of the Shanghai newspapers to publish that President Wilson had seen the error of his way in withdrawing from the international group of bankers several years ago and now desired to correct it as far as he could. The fact is there is a material difference in the terms of the loan proposed by the international banking group and those on which the last proposal to loan were based. The terms of the former were opposed by the policy not to intervene in the affairs of China, while the terms of the latter were not so opposed. A careful reading of the terms of each proposal clears up the difference beyond question.

BUT the reckless way China has been borrowing money from Japan and pledging her most valuable resources is evidence that she may be giving Japan the ultimate authority to intervene in her domestic affairs, and at the same time proving an indifference in that regard so long as Japanese bankers will remit silver dollars to official Peking. And the more dangerous aspect of the borrowing and loaning is the wish, which is mutual between Japan and China, to hide it in secrecy. If the end of this

business, about which the native press must be silent, is legitimate, in not being intended to close the door to international competition, then why should there be a wish that the negotiations be carried on secretly? In one day eight native newspapers were suppressed, by order of the Peking government, because they published that Japan was making another loan amounting to one hundred million dollars. It would have been an item of proper news in any government and to suppress the newspapers that published it was intense despotism itself. Had the governments of either England or America dared to thus act public opinion in those countries would have overthrown them in twenty-four hours. But the trouble in China is there is no public opinion, and the present ruling classes do not want any and will not have it so long as they rule. No Western nation will believe that the flag of the Republic is a representative emblem when acts of tyranny are silently tolerated which the late Empress Dowager would not have perpetrated. There is no reason in the defense that Japan is pushing China to the wall, for China has no excuse in permitting herself to be pushed anywhere. China has only to say to Japan, NO! I will not barter my valuable possessions for your money and I will appeal to Western nations to sustain me in preserving them, if you attempt to force your way. Such a manly attitude would soon put a stop to adventurous exploiters in China whether hailing from Japan or any other nation. The right of Japan to loan money to China and the right of China to borrow are not denied, but it is unfortunate that loaning and borrowing are so conducted as to excite the suspicion that they are not purely business transactions, but are tainted in their legitimacy. China ought to know that she can easily get all the money necessary from the group of bankers, but for some cause her preference is in another direction. It may be too late to appeal against leases and mortgages bearing her name after they are recorded.

SOME of the British newspapers appear anxious to keep fresh in the minds of their readers that a large per cent of American soldiers in France were transported there in British transports, and suppose they were, is it not a fact that British transports were never before so well employed? I have not talked with any American who was in the least touchy on this subject, but it is not in good form to repeatedly parade before the public the achievement of the British transport system, as indicated, an achievement that cannot be too highly commended, and more to safeguard British than American homes. The quickness with which America developed her military resources, and the unity of American thought and action plainly show

what a German enemy or any other would have received when he put his foot on American soil. The unselfish character of the American soldier has long been established by his chivalry and he has not hesitated to support the Allied cause wherever his services were needed. America had no transport system, but Britain did, and had it not been used to transport American soldiers to France it is probable that the Germans would have been in the possession of Paris and Calais, and the coasts of England endangered. The question has two sides, but neither need be continually discussed. Let there be a rest.

IN his last report reviewing the military situation General Peyton March, Chief of Staff of the American army, writes:

"The American advance northwest of Verdun threatened the greatest single line of communication between Germany and the west front.

"The progress of General Pershing caused the German General Staff to throw into the sector many divisions of reinforcements, but despite this the Americans not only maintained their positions but pushed forward until they faced the Germans on the Kriemhilde line of defenses.

"General Pershing's army west of Argonne forest has fought its way forward to a point where it threatens the German line of communications.

"The British attack on Cambrai and St. Quentin, aided by American divisions, developed into a battle which enabled the Allies to enter the Hindenburg line.

"In the Flanders drive, the Allies reconquered seventy-five square miles of Belgian territory and formed a semi-circular salient ten miles deep."

IT would be advisable for the Peking government to seriously consider the notes addressed to it on the subject of opium by the British and American governments. The trade in opium cannot any more be successfully revived in China than could the African slave trade, and if Peking proposes to make a few dollars by the sale of the over-plus opium stock at Shanghai the venture is dangerous. Only a few years ago China gave her pledge, in the presence of the assembled nations at The Hague, that the poppy plant should never again be cultivated within her borders, nor would the traffic in opium be tolerated, and in the notes from the British and American governments the pledge given at The Hague is brought directly to the attention of those in authority at Peking. The two Western governments named would hardly have taken such concurrent action without a significant meaning, and a meaning which Peking will not be permitted to treat with in-

difference and impunity. It is certainly not the policy of either British or American governments to interfere in the domestic affairs of China, but both of those governments do intend that no business shall be carried on as demoralizing and offensive to the moral sense of the world as the business of debauching and drugging with opium. London and Washington really do not appear to be fully enlightened as to conditions at Peking and the motives and inspirations influencing officials in that Capital, and a reformation there is as much needed as in Russia. It may be written that at no time in Chinese history, during the past two hundred years, has the name of China been so disparaged and her reputation besmirched. Representatives of the Allied nations and America are in Russia charged with the duty of aiding in bringing about the unity of the Russian people that they may establish a stable government, and representatives of a similar character for a like purpose are as much needed in China. Russia will soon have a stable government, the choice of her people, but China promises to go on unsettled so long as Peking governs as at present.

IN the *Canton Times*, Mr. Shing Kai calls me to order because I expressed the opinion that "if Dr. Wu Ting-fang was in his house in Shanghai he could think more calmly and might conclude that both the Canton and Peking parliaments were unconstitutional and ought to be dissolved and a new parliament elected properly to represent the provinces." What I had in mind was that China need not be involved in civil war about a constitutional question which should be adjusted on broad grounds in order that the people could enjoy peace. If the parliament in session at Canton knew that the mandate of the President, which directed its dissolution, was unconstitutional, it ought not to have left Peking in obedience to an unconstitutional mandate. The members should have remained in their seats in the Parliament house at Peking and guarded the public interest with which they were entrusted. No parliament need come before the public for approval when it leaves the post of duty because directed by an order it knows to be illegal. A parliament is supposed to represent the people, but it can have no claim as a representative body when it knowingly surrenders its highest prerogative to an illegal mandate. If the provisional constitution gives the President no power to dissolve parliament I venture to suggest that the best interest of the people of China demand the election of a parliament that will not allow itself to be driven out of its house and from the Capital whenever the Executive may choose to exercise an authority which is not provided for in the organic law of the Republic. It is not to be inferred from what is above written that the parliament now in session at Peking is regarded

as a constitutional parliament, for of the Canton and Peking parliaments the former would seem to square itself nearer to the constitutional compass. Nor would I have it understood that it would be possible for me to fail in any sense to appreciate the safety and importance of preserving and defending constitutional powers and rights. But it is seriously unfortunate that a disputed constitutional question cannot be settled without a resort to arms, and that some peaceful tribunal cannot be constituted, the decision of which shall be final in its settlement. The opportunity is offered for Chinese statesmanship to put aside all sectional and party feelings, grasp this constitutional problem, solve it to save China from disorganization, and then stop her drifting to national disaster. At this time when the people of Europe will soon enjoy the right to say what form of government they prefer to live under, China is moving backward by allowing domestic disorder to exclude her from the great international parliament of nations to convene in the near future. The writer is not a partisan of either Canton or Peking, but he is a partisan of China, and has no doubt that the Chinese are a law-abiding people and need only a patriotic and considerate government to direct and guide their many good qualities to make China nationally prosperous and internationally influential. The people want law and order and not so much contention about parliaments and there can be no law or order if a parliament will not stay at its post in accordance with its constitutional duty. A solution of the trouble would soon follow if both parliaments were to elect Dr. Wu Ting-fang President and give him a free hand.

China's 1917 Trade Breaks all Records

The following is a summary of a report on the trade of China which was prepared by Consul-General Thomas Sammons. The report appeared in the American "Commerce Reports" for August 6.

WAR conditions further aided China's foreign trade in 1917, increasing the 1916 record of \$826,812,672 to \$1,032,699,412, a gain of \$205,886,740, or approximately 25 per cent. Stated in local currency (haikwan or customs taels) the year's trade represents 1,012,450,404 taels, an increase of 14,246,043 taels, or barely 1.4 per cent, over 1916.

This discrepancy in values is, of course, due to the steady increase in the market value of silver, occasioned by war conditions and reflected most noticeably in the finances of China, whose monetary system is not on a gold basis. The average value of the haikwan tael in 1915 was \$0.612; in 1916 the average advanced to \$0.8283, an increase of 35 per cent. The year 1917

showed a still further advance to \$1.02, an increase of 23 per cent over 1916 and of 66 per cent over 1915. Compared with the normal value of the haikwan tael, which is generally reckoned at \$0.72, the present gold valuation is about 42 per cent above normal.

On account of the marked variation from year to year in the gold value of Chinese currency, figures are apt to be very misleading in making comparisons of different years. A more accurate idea of the development of China's foreign trade will be gained by a comparison of values in haikwan taels, as set forth in the following list of net totals of foreign trade during the last 10 years: In 1908, 671,165,881 taels; 1909, 757,150,881 taels; 1910, 843,798,222 taels; 1911, 848,842,109 taels; 1912, 843,617,434 taels; 1913, 973,468,103 taels; 1914, 925,468,011 taels; 1915, 873,336,883 taels; 1916, 998,204,361 taels; and in 1917, 1,012,450,404 taels.

The same obstacles that hindered trade during 1916 were present in 1917 in even greater degree. Both import and export tonnage became increasingly uncertain and scarce; freight rates advanced rapidly; although the local values of export commodities advanced but little their gold values increased materially with the price of silver; prices of imports, especially cotton and steel products, advanced considerably, but these were largely offset by the increasing value of silver. The scarcity of silver continued to be felt throughout 1917, although less silver was shipped out of the country. Further hindrances to trade were created by various internal troubles, such as political unrest and brigandage, and by disastrous floods, famine and pestilence in North China.

Notwithstanding the many disabilities under which trade labored, 1917 was a satisfactory year to native and foreign merchants alike. The shortage in the world's production of raw materials has caused a lively demand for raw products from China, especially from the central and northern provinces. The demand bids fair to keep up in spite of higher rates of freight, exchange and insurance.

America, particularly, has been in the market for large quantities of Chinese products which before the war found a market only in Europe. The declared exports from China to the United States increased by the considerable sum of \$62,594,315 in 1917. The significance of this may be more fully realized when it is stated that this increase alone was only \$6,537,386 less than the total value of China's exports to the United States in 1915 (\$69,131,701), and yet in 1915 there was a marked increase over previous years.

Large quantities of Japan's purchase of raw materials in China were for ultimate consumption in the United States. This is particularly true of vegetable oils and oil-bearing seeds, many American buyers preferring to buy China's



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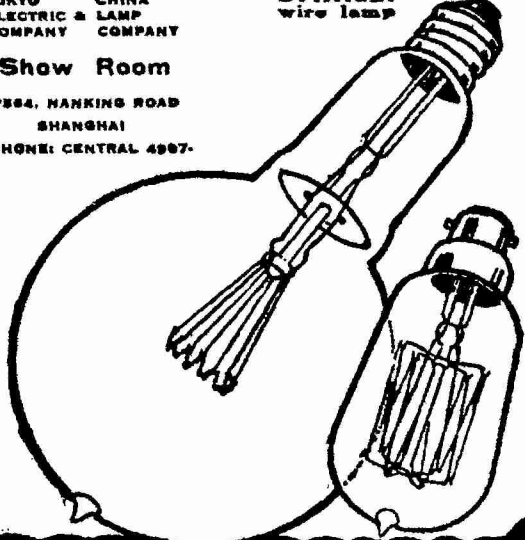
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products in or through Japan, owing to the greater facility of getting freight space out of Japan, and also largely on account of gold prices based on Japanese currency not being subject to fluctuation as are prices based on Chinese currency. Consequently, Japan has to her credit a large volume of business transacted with China in which she has acted merely as middleman purchasing for American consumption.

Imports increased from \$427,739,914 in 1916 to \$560,509,150 in 1917, showing an advance of \$132,769,236—an increase in gold values of about 33 per cent. In local currency the actual increase amounted to only about 6.4 per cent. Moreover, in local currency, exports actually decreased by 3.8 per cent, but when converted to gold at the higher valuation of silver during 1917 they show an increase of about 18 per cent, having risen from \$399,072,758 to \$472,190,262.

The most serious obstacle exports had to contend with was the high price of silver, which for a time put many Chinese commodities beyond the reach of countries using gold. Freight rates advanced to unprecedented heights. The year opened with a \$15 rate to the Pacific coast, but by June the rate had trebled. Even \$45 was merely a nominal rate on all conference lines, as they were getting from \$50 to \$60 and more. The highest minimum rate was \$55 in July, but the effective rate was nearer \$70. These rates were maintained up to the close of the year, and still higher rates are contemplated for 1918.

World shortages of raw materials eventually brought prices abroad up to the level of prices in China, but scarcity of freight soon presented a far more formidable hindrance to the free movement of exports outward. Japan and America suffered but little, however, compared with European countries, to whose ports sailings became very infrequent and irregular.

The following table shows the value of imports into China and exports from China by principal countries of origin and destination in 1916 and 1917. The original sources of supply of the imports into China from Hongkong and the countries of destination of the exports to Hongkong are not on record with the Chinese Maritime Customs, from which the figures were obtained. These figures are in U. S. gold currency :

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Austria-Hungary.....	\$19,670	\$1,056	\$73	.....	\$19,743	\$1,056
Belgium.....	6,381	7,749	.....	.....	6,381	7,749
British India.....	27,073,876	27,124,489	5,438,496	\$7,089,395	32,512,372	34,213,884
Canada.....	1,514,766	9,264,233	1,274,888	2,740,252	2,789,654	12,004,485
Dutch East Indies.....	4,238,255	4,326,877	1,933,862	1,748,053	6,172,117	6,074,930
France.....	2,331,050	2,339,933	22,581,081	26,046,801	24,912,131	28,386,734
French Indo-China.....	2,928,675	2,424,008	1,195,924	1,654,424	4,124,599	4,078,432
Germany.....	20,292	.....	266	51	20,558	51
Hongkong.....	124,808,375	158,842,510	98,969,963	118,159,805	223,778,338	277,002,315
Italy.....	296,763	428,703	5,223,241	3,983,940	5,520,004	5,412,643
Japan, including Chosen.....	134,010,378	230,370,641	99,001,538	116,578,608	233,011,916	346,949,249
Macao.....	4,222,734	4,740,542	3,061,870	5,038,258	7,284,604	9,778,800
Netherlands.....	180,922	34,297	916,098	26,883	1,097,020	67,180
Philippine Islands.....	1,877,012	1,669,570	890,453	1,593,531	2,767,465	3,263,101
Russia.....	16,427,704	(a)	54,265,416	50,745,516	70,693,120	50,745,516
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc.	3,513,160	6,694,128	6,915,257	6,808,349	10,428,417	13,502,477
United Kingdom.....	57,746,133	52,904,498	28,923,031	26,611,554	86,669,144	79,516,052
United States.....	43,438,092	61,937,831	59,704,448	96,681,954	103,142,540	158,619,785
All other countries.....	3,085,700	1,921,395	8,756,849	6,682,888	11,842,549	8,604,283
Total.....	427,739,918	565,032,460	399,072,754	472,190,262	826,812,672	1,037,222,722

(a) Reexports exceed imports by \$4,523,310

a central point such as Shanghai where shipments could be forwarded to Vladivostock or Harbin. China's total imports of coffee amounted to 19,301,151 pounds, of which 12,858,890 pounds were reexported to Russia, leaving a net import of 6,442,261 pounds, as against 1,106,348 pounds in 1916 and 233,661 pounds in 1914, in which year the total reexport of coffee to all countries was only 9,330 pounds.

With the increase in Japanese firms, there was a corresponding increase in the Japanese population in China, which advanced from 104,275 persons in 1916 to 144,492 in 1917; the number of firms in 1917 exceeded the number in 1916 by 960. The Russian population decreased by 3,925, but firms increased by 1,492. Owing mostly to the war, the British population decreased by 620 persons, but British firms increased by 11. The American population increased nearly 10 per cent, and firms increased from 187 to 216. There was a total increase of 34,872 in the foreign population and of 2,331 in firms, although, because of the war, the staffs of various American and British firms suffered numerous losses.

Foreign shipping at all Chinese ports declined by 1,738,760 tons in 1917. The British government control of vessels under its flag during the year reduced the tonnage by 2,264,356 tons. American tonnage increased by 325,242, the Dutch by 248,444, and Japanese by 347,812 tons. Freight rates were exceptionally high, and shipowners, especially Japanese, had a very prosperous year.

The following table shows the nationality, number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared at China's ports during 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Nationalities	1915		1916		1917	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
American.....	3,148	804,414	3,082	799,913	3,609	1,123,155
British.....	33,339	37,675,657	34,132	35,840,573	34,902	33,576,217
Danish.....	82	115,628	115	206,734	83	141,238
Dutch.....	287	496,664	233	463,995	374	712,439
French.....	537	561,935	409	596,237	328	584,891
German.....	979	58,263	1,151	66,523	233	17,054
Italian.....	.....	.....	57	979	478	14,912
Japanese.....	20,141	23,873,016	21,598	24,233,835	22,454	24,581,647
Norwegian.....	736	774,873	472	636,217	370	474,349
Portuguese.....	784	151,021	440	129,478	456	199,438
Russian.....	4,873	1,922,055	3,790	1,545,085	3,276	1,429,200
Swedish.....	26	69,450	35	101,948	10	26,692
Other nationalities.....	.....	.....	2	1,466	.....	.....
Total.....	64,922	66,503,996	65,515	64,622,992	66,573	62,884,232

A peculiar feature of China's trade with Russia in 1917 was the excess of reexports of foreign goods over imports. The total reexports amounted to \$15,965,400 against imports valued at \$11,442,090, leaving an excess of the former of \$4,523,310. The explanation undoubtedly lies in the large quantities of goods, especially coffee and leather, imported into China for the account of buyers from Russia, who, because of disturbances in their own country, preferred to finance their purchases through

Of China's total increase of \$205,886,740 in foreign trade in 1917, Shanghai contributed \$66,899,555, Dairen \$56,551,174, Tientsin \$17,886,821, Kowloon \$15,087,371, Canton \$12,321,873, Tsingtao \$10,062,282, Hankow \$10,454,276 and Antung \$19,632,162.

Shanghai's foreign trade amounted to 40 per cent of the total net trade of China, and exceeded by \$48,838,883 the combined trade of Dairen, Canton, Tientsin, Kowloon and Hankow, the trade ports next in importance.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

From the "Herald of Asia" (Tokio)

THREE years more and our alliance with England will expire. Should it be renewed? Should it be replaced by an alliance with Germany or with America or with America and England? Or should it be replaced by no alliance at all? To those questions Dr. Shigeo Suyehiro, professor in the Kyoto Imperial University, applies himself in the *Gaiko Jiho* (Revue Diplomatique) for September 15.

Since 1902 when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance came into existence, observes the professor, it has provoked much discussion in this country. Some critics demand revision of the alliance on the ground that it imposes heavier obligations on Japan than on England. Setting aside their contention, there is also dissatisfaction voiced in other quarters, chiefly owing to the alleged facts that Japan is liable to be exploited by England and relegated to the position of a watch-dog for her in the Far East, and also that Britons in the Orient, especially in China, envious of our activity in the Yangtze Valley which they regard as their sphere of influence, are anti-Japanese in their sentiments and throw obstacles in the way of our economic expansion. Enraged at this some Japanese go the length of advocating the renunciation of the alliance or in some extreme cases the substitution of it by an alliance with Germany.

Dr. Suyehiro admits that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is sometimes utilised by England in a manner contrary to our interests, but he does not blame England for it; he holds the inefficiency of our government responsible for it. Can we then, asks the professor, expect our government, which is unable to make full use of our alliance with England, to put to a better use an alliance with Germany, who is still more crafty, still more deceitful? Supposing we were allied with Germany, could we be sure of not becoming another Austria, not to say another Turkey or Bulgaria, a virtual vassal of Germany? On this point the professor wants to be elucidated by the advocates of an alliance with Germany.

And nothing is more contradictory, continues the professor, than to cry for an alliance with Germany for those who try to renounce the

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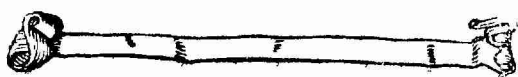
Anglo-Japanese pact on the ground of anti-Japanese activities on the part of British residents in China consequent upon a keen economic contest between them and the Japanese. Our most dreadful rival in Chinese commerce will in future be neither France, England nor America; it will be Germany. And it is easy to imagine that, as the competition grows keener, the Germans will be more anti-Japanese than the English. The professor, therefore, reminds the advocates of an alliance with Germany that they would do well to shift their ground in time.

There are also found people who see no good in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and, believing in our own strength, desire for its renunciation, though it may lead to our isolation in the world politics. Now that Russia, our hypothetical enemy, is gone, it is not unnatural that such argument should prevail in certain quarters. But the professor believes it lacks in penetration and judgment. Certainly Russia, he continues, will not menace the peace in the Far East in the near future, but there are indications that we may have a stronger enemy threatening us. So long as Germany is not perfectly crushed, there are fears lest she may try to extend her influence from Russia to Siberia and from Siberia to China. We may be secured against her eastward advance, but the territorial integrity and the open door in China will be imperilled. It is needless to say that we shall be able to deal with this new enemy to better advantage in conjunction with England rather than singlehanded. In this connection, an American-Japanese or an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance may be proposed. It is obvious from our convention with America that, with regard to the territorial

integrity and open door of China, the American policy stands in perfect agreement with ours, but Professor Suyehiro thinks there is good reason to believe that America will not ally herself with any country, for fear of forfeiting her free movement under her traditional policy of the Monroe doctrine. Therefore, England is the only Power with which we can ally ourselves for the sake of peace in this part of the world. It is futile to talk of isolation on our part, especially in view of the fact that England, far stronger than we, entered into an alliance with us in spite of opposition raised from various quarters, waiving her time-honored policy of splendid isolation.

The compact with England, continues the professor, is thus as necessary to use now as in 1902, when it was first concluded. But is it also necessary to England? Unless Germany is annihilated in this war, the peace to follow will be nothing but a truce in disguise, and the rivalry and animosity between England and Germany will surely survive the war. The professor, therefore, opines that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be needed by England after the war just as in the period of competition between Russia and herself before the war. Besides, let us consider what England owes us in this war. Had there been no Anglo-Japanese Alliance and we had joined the war on the Teutonic side, what would have happened? England might have lost her possessions in the Orient, including Hongkong, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. India too might have been wrested from her hands, thus utterly destroying England's trade with the Far East. As it is, however, not only all her colonial possessions are safe in her hands, but furthermore she has been able to get troops from India, Australia and New Zealand to Europe, thanks to her alliance with us. Haughty as the English are, the professor firmly believes that they will wish for the continuation of this pact as earnestly as we do, so long as they do not forget this lesson of the war.

Politically the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is thus important to this country, and it is still more important to England. Economically it is also necessary to both countries. Then the professor proceeds to review their economic relations. In conclusion, the learned writer calls attention to the importance of so revising the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as to make its terms less one-sided than they now are. He, however, refrains from pointing out in what respect they are one-sided, promising to deal with this subject more in detail on some future occasion.



Notes from Peking

J. D. C. Rogers, third Secretary of the American legation, has returned from Vladivostok after a two weeks' trip.

Telegrams from Hankow report the destruction of a section of the Lunghai railway west of Kweikaofu by bandits.

It has been decided to hold the Vice-Presidential election on October 9, but most persons believe it will again be a failure.

L. O. McGowan, of Tientsin, auctioned former race ponies for the benefit of the Red Cross last Thursday and realized Tls. 550.

Major W. S. Drysdale, Military Attache to the American legation, has returned to the Capital from a three weeks' trip in Manchuria.

The entries for the Peking races will be closed on next Monday. A large number of Tientsin ponies are entered for metropolitan honors.

Mrs. E. P. Allen will open a Red Cross shop on Canal Street, Peking, near the corner of Legation Street some time next week.

The Minister of Education entertained at dinner on Monday Mr. Kamada, president of the Keio University of Japan, who is now visiting Peking.

Baron Goto, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, will visit China next month, and then will proceed to the United States on a short trip.

J. V. A. MacMurray's mother and sister will arrive in Peking this evening, where they will be the guests of the American Charge D'Affaires.

No inspection of troops by the new President will be held this year at Nanyuan on October 10, on which day Hsu Shih-chang will assume the office of President.

All the government offices and public institutions were closed on October 1 on account of the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius.

A Mandate was issued last evening conferring upon M. Brandao, the Brazilian Minister in Peking, the first class Ta-shou Chia-ho decoration.

Pan Fu and Yen Chi-yi were appointed on October 2 Assistant Directors of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, of which Hsiung Hsi-ling is Director-General.

An American Red Cross minstrel show will be held at the Peking Pavilion on October 11 and 12. It will be given by the American Marines assisted by a group of civilians.

Madame Hsu, wife of the President-elect, will celebrate her birthday to-morrow. The President-elect has announced that he would not receive presents on the occasion.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, will arrive at Yokohama on October 7, *en route* to Peking. Mrs. Reinsch left on Wednesday for Seoul, where she will meet him.

J. C. Huston, American Vice-Consul at Hankow, is to be married to Miss Florence Ferguson, daughter of Dr. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese government, about the first of November.

President Feng, according to reports, will raise a capital of \$20,000,000 to work the Fenghuangshan mines near Nanking and also open an arsenal for the manufacture of arms.

A message from Heiho states that German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners numbering 100 have been sent to Tsitsihar and 400 have also been captured by Chinese officials and interned.

R. A. White, formerly of the Chinese Government Railway, left Peking on Monday evening for Manila, having been authorized to take the examination for a commission in the U. S. Army.

On Thursday, all the Allied firms in Tientsin unfurled flags in celebration of the recent victories over the common enemy in response to the invitation of the Consular Body. The ships in the harbor were also dressed.

A lecture on the "League of Nations" was delivered at the Government University by Sir Somerville Head, of the British legation, on Thursday under the auspices of the Society for the Study of International Relations.

The provincial authorities of Shantung have recently concluded a Japanese loan of \$3,000,000. Part of its proceeds has been used to return the \$1,500,000 loan contracted last year from the Sino-Japanese Industrial Company.

The resignation of Yih Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications, has been accepted by the government, according to reports. The cause for his resignation is his difference of opinion with Tsao Ju-ling, Minister of Communications.

The Kirin internment camp has handed over four German and Austrian agents to the government. They have been sent to Peking under the escort of an officer and ten soldiers. They will be interned some time next week in the internment camp in the Western Hills.

A Chinese company alleged to have been promoted by Wang Ko-ming, former Minister of Finance, is reported to be engaged in smuggling rice to Japan through Tientsin and Tsingtao. One local paper says that the rice was also transported along the Tientsin-Pukow railway at reduced rates.

Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of the Interior, who was recently assassinated at Victoria, B. C., was insured with the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada for \$10,000. Ben Moss, the local agent of the company, has been notified to waive formalities and to pay the sums due to the beneficiaries.

General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, in a telegram to the government strongly urges the continuation of the war, saying that the South-western leaders are not sincere in their desire for peace. He suggests replacing the troops on all fronts who are incompetent with his own men.

The government has accorded formal recognition to the Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia. A document to this effect has been addressed to the Commander of the Slovak forces at Vladivostock through Captain Lin Chien-chang, and a similar announcement has been issued to the legations of the Allied Powers in Peking.

Towards the end of last month, Peking received an important telegram from Hunan signed by thirty-four military commanders of both the North and South

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protesting against the assumption of office on October 10 by the President-elect, Hsu Shih-chang. The message was addressed to the President, General Feng Kuo-chang.

Telegrams from Chungking, Szechuan, state that the Conference of Representatives of Yunnan, Szechuan and Kweichow, attended by General Tang Chi-yao and the commanders of various South-western divisions, was held on September 25. A resolution was adopted that fighting should be carried on against the North.

The Y. W. C. A. in Peking has launched a financial campaign to raise \$3,500 for carrying out its program during the coming year. On the evening of September 30 the leaders and members of the campaign teams were entertained by the association at the dinner which marked the opening of the financial campaign.

The Ministry of Finance will send to parliament a document in reply to the latter's interpellation regarding the depreciation of the government bank notes early next week. The document gives the causes which have led to the fall in value of the notes, and mentions nothing about the measures to be adopted for upholding the note value.

A telegram has been received from Dr. R. B. Teusler, who is in charge of the American Red Cross medical service in Siberia, asking for English and American stenographers and accountants. Applicants with railway experience are preferred. Those who

are interested in the proposition are invited to communicate with Roger S. Greene, at the Peking Union Medical College.

On Wednesday several mandates were issued awarding Chia-ho and Wênhu decorations on a number of Japanese officials and officers. The retiring Japanese Minister of War, Oshima, Chief of General Staff Uye-hara, and Minister of Marine Shimamura, received the 1st class Ta-shou Pao-kuang Chia-ho. Lieutenant-General Aoki, Military Adviser to the Chinese President, received the 1st class Ta-shou Chia-ho. Mr. Funatsu, First Secretary of the Japanese legation, received the 2nd class Chia-ho decoration.

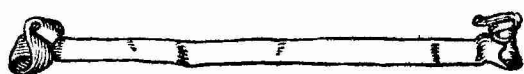
Hung Chih-chu, the alleged instigator of the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, the late Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, who was arrested at Shanghai and sent to Peking after his trial by the Mixed Court, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Metropolitan Local Court of Justice. Sung Chiao-jen was the most promising leader of the Kuomintang, and was murdered in 1913 at the Shanghai station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway as he was about to board a train for Peking.

The French Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin is arranging to open language schools for foreigners and Chinese in the near future. The course given for foreigners will be a course in Chinese by a Chinese teacher in the French Municipality three times a week. Courses in English and Chinese will be given at the East Arsenal for French soldiers. Four courses in French will be given for Chinese at the French Municipal School. Last year more than a hundred students were enrolled.

Dr. W. S. Kuei and Miss Li Wen-ming were married last Monday at the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. in the presence of a large crowd of friends and relatives of both families. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Chuan of Peking. The guests were entertained at dinner in the Teh Yi Lou Restaurant. Dr. and Mrs. Kuei left on the afternoon train for Peking, where they are making their home. Dr. Kuei was a graduate of the former Pei Yang Medical College and is the Assistant Surgeon in the Army Medical College.

The annual meeting of the Peking branch of Queen Mary's Needle Work Guild was held in the British Legation Theater on the afternoon of October 1, Mrs. Bielby Alston, the president, being in the chair, and being supported by Mrs. Weippert, treasurer, Mrs. Cormack, head of the knitting department, Mrs. Lampson, head of the bandage department, and Mrs. Bowra and Mrs. Summers in charge of the hospital garments department. Mrs. Alston, on account of the pressure of other duties, gave up the concurrent office of honorary secretary. Her successor was Mrs. Lampson. A decision was made at the meeting that for the present all articles made should be sent to the expedition in Siberia. As a result of the summer work, twenty cases of articles, the money value of which is \$3,000, are now ready for shipment to Vladivostock, where the British Patriotic League will take charge of them.

Peking, October 5, 1918.



Who's Who in China



C. T. Wang or Chengting Thomas Wang, Speaker of the Senate at Canton

C. T. Wang, Speaker of the Canton Senate, has recently left Shanghai for America on a mission to secure the recognition of the Southern government by Washington. Mr. Wang is accompanied by Eugene Chen, editor of the "Shanghai Gazette," who will probably act as his secretary.

Mr. Wang was born in Ningpo, Chekiang, in the year of 1882. After having acquired the rudiments of education in his native province, he went to the North and entered the Peiyang University, Tientsin, which was then considered the most up-to-date institution of high learning in China. After his graduation, Mr. Wang taught in various schools for a while, and then went to Japan as a Y.M.C.A. secretary, doing much good work among Chinese students studying in that country.

In July of 1907, Mr. Wang went to America as a self-supporting student. During his first year in the United States, he studied liberal arts at the University of Michigan. From 1908 to 1911 Mr. Wang attended Yale University. In 1910 he received the degree of B. A. Upon his return to China in 1911, Mr. Wang was appointed secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai. Soon afterwards the first revolution which resulted in the establishment of the present Republic broke out, and Mr. Wang actively identified himself with the revolutionary leaders. He worked for a time under General Li Yuan-hung, former President of China, who was then a powerful revolutionary commander. During the peace negotiations, Mr. Wang acted as General Li's representative and participated in important discussions held at Shanghai.

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Mr. Wang was elected a member of the Provisional Legislature which sat at Nanking, the center of the revolutionary administration. In 1912 the present Speaker of the Canton Senate went to Peking when the national government was transferred thither and Dr. Sun Yat-sen resigned the Presidency in favor of Yuan Shih-kai. He was at once appointed Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry. Later he was ordered by a Mandate to act for the Minister, who resigned.

When the first Parliament met in 1913, Mr. Wang was elected Vice-Speaker of the Senate, which was then practically in control of the Kuomintang or the People's Party. He is a member of that party. After six months' sitting, the Parliament was dissolved by the late President Yuan Shih-kai. With its dissolution, Mr. Wang retired into private life and was afterwards invited by the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. to rejoin its services. He was appointed Secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and in that capacity did much for that institution.

After the death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916, the old Parliament was recalled, and Mr. Wang resumed his office as Vice-Speaker of the Senate. He remained in this position until the parliament was again dissolved in 1917, this time by former President Li Yuan-hung, upon whom pressure was brought to bear for signing the Mandate dissolving the legislature. Mr. Wang then went to Shanghai and joined the anti-government forces. When the twice-dissolved Parliament first met at Canton, the center of opposition, he was present.

As Mr. Wang is popular in America and is an eloquent speaker, the Southern government has dispatched him to Washington to represent its case before President Wilson and secure American recognition of its belligerency.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

October 1. British troops occupy Damascus, one of the most important Turkish bases in Asia Minor, capturing 7,000 prisoners.

October 2. In Flanders the Belgians draw nearer to Roulers, taking Hooglede and Handazeme.

October 3. The progress of the Allies, offensive in Flanders and before Cambrai and St. Quentin compels the Germans to evacuate from Lens to Armentieres the highly organized positions they have held since the commencement of the war.—The Italians start a new offensive in Albania, advancing on both banks of the Osum and occupying Berat.—Northwest of Reims the French carry the canal between Concreveux and La Neuville; they capture Challerange, thereby breaching the enemy's second line of resistance in eastern Champagne; north of St. Quentin the British take Ramiecourt and Wiancourt and reach the western outskirts of Montbrehain and Beaurevoir.

October 4. In the Champagne district the French and American troops advance 4 kilometers north of Auberive and 8 kilometers west of Somme-Py to the river Arne.—In Albania the Italians continue to advance on the whole front between the sea and the Tomorica mountains, crossing the Semeni and advancing across the Plain of Masukja on Lajusna, an important supply center of the enemy.

October 5. In Flanders the German army continues its retreat beyond Armentieres-Lens, in the direction of

Lille; British troops are 7 kilometers from the gates of Lille.—The Germans hurriedly remove material, guns and provisions from the neighborhood of Ghent to Germany preparatory to evacuating the whole Flanders coast.—The German troops retreat on a front of 45 kilometers north and east of Reims following victorious attacks by combined French and American troops, who have captured Fort Brimont and Moronvillers.

October 6. Germany, Austria and Turkey address to President Wilson a proposal for an immediate general armistice and the opening of peace negotiations, the news of which was conveyed to the German people by the new German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, yesterday; the French press characterises the move as having for its object an escape from defeat without furnishing the necessary securities.—South of Cambrai the Germans begin an important retirement and have already retreated to a depth of 1 to 2 miles on a front of 7 miles; northward of the Scarpe the British capture Fresnoy.—In Albania the Italians make progress along the El Basan road and reach Lindas.—British cavalry occupy Zahle and Rayak, respectively 33 and 30 miles northwest of Damascus; the Turks evacuate Beyrout.

October 7. On the Suippe front the French capture Aquilcourt, Bertrécourt, Aumencourt-le-Petit, Pomacles and Lavannes; in Champagne the Franco-American forces capture St. Etienne.

October 8. The French cross the Aisne at Berry-aubac and advance northwards.—65,000 Bulgarian troops west of Uskub surrender to the Allies in accordance with the clause in the Military Convention providing for the capitulation of Bulgarian units westwards of Uskub when the armistice was signed.

October 9. Three Allied offensives take place simultaneously on a front of about 100 kilometers between Cambrai and St. Quentin, in Champagne and on both sides of the Meuse; between Cambrai and St. Quentin British and French troops advance to a depth of 5 kilometers on a front of 40 kilometers, Cambrai falling into the hands of the British; in Champagne the French and American troops make progress north of the Arne and reach the outskirts of Couroy and Machault; on the east side of the Meuse the Americans drive forward and occupy Charney.

CHINA

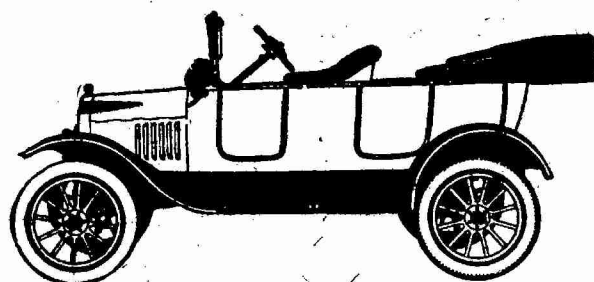
October 3. The legations representing the Banking Group meet at Peking to discuss the reply of the Chinese government to the protest concerning the issue of gold-notes and forward a Note to the Chinese government expressing satisfaction that the proposed gold-note issue does not conflict in any way with the option held by the Banking Group in respect of the loan for currency reform.

October 4. A telegram from Canton states that the Southern government has formally declared war against President-elect Hsu Shih-chang because of his acceptance of election by a "bogus" parliament, thus recognizing that institution and refusing to respect the old parliament.—At a meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives at Peking the election of a Vice-President is postponed until October 16, upon Liang Shih-yi pointing out that a quorum is not present.

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GENERAL

October 2. The program of the U. S. Shipping Board provides for the additional construction of 219 steel and 244 wooden vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 1,000,000 as disclosed in its request to the Committee of the Lower House for additional authorization to expend \$484,000,000.—The British Admiralty announces that the total tonnage of the merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending September was 1,594,262 tons.—A message from Berlin states that the second instalment in gold of the Russian indemnity has been received at the frontier by officials of the Reichsbank.

October 3. The U. S. War Department announces that 1,800,000 American troops are now overseas.

October 4. An official message from Berlin confirms the appointment of Prince Max of Baden as Chancellor, and Herr Scheidemann and Herr Groebe as Ministers without portfolio.—The Allied Maritime Transport Council at London reaches important agreements on the policy allocating the tonnage during the ensuing year for the American army and inter-Allied food, munitions and other commodities.

October 5. The German government announces that the Russian battleship *Volga* and other units completed during the war have been taken under German control by agreement with the government in Moscow.

October 6. The new King Boris of Bulgaria decrees the demobilization of the Bulgarian army.—A despatch from Amsterdam states that Russia has notified the Turkish government that the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is null and void in consequence of the occupation of certain districts by Turkey in contravention of the agreement.

October 7. Mr. Lockhart, the British Representative at Moscow, arrives at the Finnish frontier with 31 British and 25 French subjects.

October 9. Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha, the leaders of the pro-German government in Turkey, resign and Tewfik Pasha, who was formerly Ambassador in London and who favors the Entente, is appointed Grand Vizier.—American shipping yards establish another world's record, 74 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 362,635 being launched last month.

America

According to provisions of a bill which has just been passed by the House, as reported by a Washington paper, all supplies consigned to the American Red Cross are to be admitted free of duty.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, in response to a request from President Wilson, is "running" for the office of U. S. Senator from Michigan. Mr. Ford is anxious to serve, but has announced that he will neither make campaign speeches nor contribute a campaign fund. He said he was indifferent as to which party nominates him, as he intends to devote himself to work to promote the social betterment of the masses, concerning which he gives his views in a very entertaining manner in the current number of the *World's Work*. He has since then accepted the Democratic nomination.

Men and Events

Dr. Paul Wakefield, who is engaged in missionary and teaching work at Luchowfu, Anhwei, has returned to China after a year's leave of absence, which he spent in Boston.

Edward Gilcrist, Commissioner of Customs at Ichang and later at Ningpo, will depart this month for America on a year's leave of absence for his health. He is now visiting in Shanghai.

Nelson E. Lurton, of St. Louis, Missouri, who has been connected with the Tariff Revision Commission in Shanghai, has been appointed Marshall of the United States Court for China.

According to a statement made by Mr. Montague, in the British Parliament, India is raising a war loan of fifty million and the number of soldiers supplied this year has also been greatly increased.

A meeting of the general committee of the Moral Welfare Committee of Shanghai was held on Thursday, October 10, in the Church House. The plans of the committee were discussed in addition to the regular business meeting held.

B. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese American Company, returned to Shanghai on the s. s. *Nanking* October 6 from a business trip spent at Washington, Boston and New York. Mr. Robinson is accompanied by Mrs. Robinson.

William Yost, of the American Express Company, Shanghai, and Miss Frances Campbell Rucker, of New York, were married on October 7 at the Union Church, Shanghai, at 3:30 p. m. Miss Rucker arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco on the s. s. *Nanking* October 6.

McTyre School, the leading Chinese school for women in Shanghai, celebrated the Chinese National Holiday with special exercises on the morning of October 10. In addition to special music by the students there were short addresses by Dr. Paul Hutchinson and by J. B. Powell.

The eight Chinese newspapers at Peking which were suppressed for printing the news of the new Japanese loans to China were permitted to resume publication October 10. This was to celebrate the occasion of the official inauguration of Hsu Shih-chang as President of the Chinese Republic.

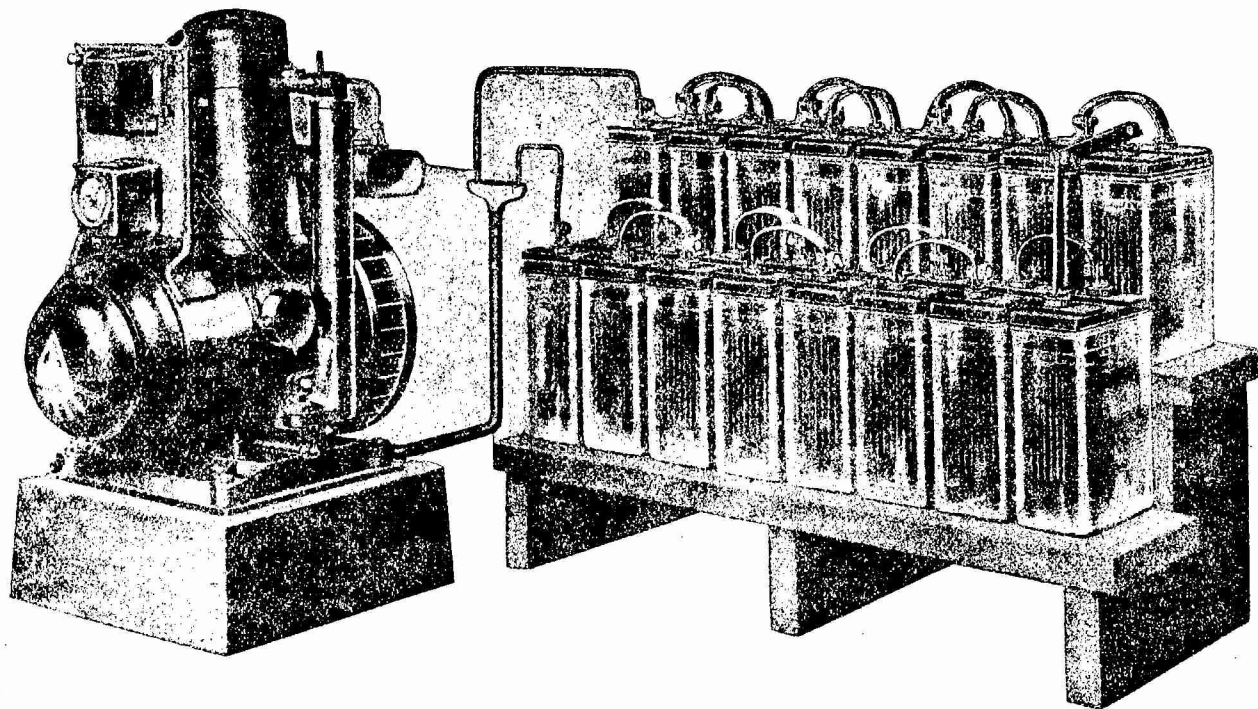
Professor C. H. Robertson, of the Y. M. C. A., who has delivered a number of addresses recently in Shanghai, will speak at the American Song Service Sunday afternoon, October 13, at 5 p. m. in the Assembly room of the Palace Hotel on the subject, "Some Thought for the Years Ahead." There will be special music.

Charles R. Crane, who was a member of the Root commission to Russia a year ago and remained there for some time after the other members returned to America, is expected to arrive at Peking to-day. Mr. Crane is a close friend of President Wilson, and he accompanied Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to China, on his return from Washington.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier has returned from Tientsin, for which place he left last Sunday to hold an adjourned session of the United States Court. While there he conferred, as Field Representative of the American Red Cross, with the committee of the Tientsin chapter and in returning he stopped off and met the officers of the Nanking chapter.

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A Russian-American Chamber of Commerce has been formed at Harbin, Manchuria, for the purpose of bringing the two countries closer together on the basis of trade and industry. The Chamber has announced that they are able to give information on business firms in the Far East, and any other information and assistance of a commercial or industrial nature.

The 400 sailors, soldiers and marines who arrived on October 6 per s. s. *Nanking* were entertained while in Shanghai by the Y. M. C. A. and the American Woman's Club at the Town Hall on Monday evening, at dinner and dancing. G. Fitch, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., took charge of the men on Sunday and a dinner was given in their honor at the Oriental Hotel. On Monday several of the local garages loaned their cars and they were taken on a sight-seeing trip of Shanghai.

According to the *New York Evening Post* of August 30, there is a strong possibility that President Wilson may appoint William Phillips, first assistant Secretary of State, as American Ambassador to Great Britain, to succeed Walter Hines Page, who resigned on account of ill health. This is of special interest in China since Mr. Phillips in 1906 was second secretary of the American Legation at Peking and has also served as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Phillips started his career as private secretary to Joseph H. Choate when the latter was American Ambassador to Great Britain in 1903.

More than 500 people attended the opening meeting of the American Song Service held on Sunday, October 6, which was designated as the "American Liberty Loan and Women's War Work Sunday." Nelson T. Johnson, Consul-in-Charge, presided over the meeting and an interesting address was given by Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, telling of the important part women are playing in the war to-day, and in addition an address was given by the Reverend A. L. Warnshuis, M. A., D. D., who appealed to the women and men in Shanghai to do their share toward ending the war that cannot end until Germany is conquered or converted. Singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and benediction by the Reverend C. N. Caldwell concluded the meeting.

Nearly 500 persons attended the flag presentation exercises at the Chinese Fuh-Tan University, Shanghai, on October 10, the Chinese national holiday. The American University Club of China presented the school with two large flags as a token of friendship existing between the University Club and Fuh-Tan University. C. C. Nieh delivered an address of appreciation on the part of the school and China in general, after which Julian Arnold, president of the University Club, spoke. Then followed addresses by Dr. Lee, president of the school, Dr. White, president of Shanghai College, and Mr. Sawyer, American vice-consul at Shanghai. After the speeches there was a review of the military company and boy scout brigades of the school, followed by exercises by the students in athletics. The exercises closed with tiffin in one of the college buildings. In the evening a Chinese play was given by the students.

Following the action on September 27 of the Society for Constructive Endeavor of Shanghai in adopting strong resolutions against the resumption of the opium traffic in China, a number of other foreign and Chinese organizations have recently held meetings

of protest against the resumption of opium trading and cultivation in China. During the week the China Continuation Committee, the central missionary organization in China, held a meeting and appointed working committees to organize a campaign, and on Tuesday an anti-opium mass meeting was held for the same purpose. The meeting was largely attended by leading Chinese and many foreigners. On October 3 and 4 the Synod of the Diocese of Kiangsu of the Anglican Mission held a meeting at St. John's Pro-Cathedral and also passed resolutions against the traffic. It is also understood that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Bankers Guilds have taken similar action.

Dedication exercises, celebrating the completion of its new Tls. 130,000 building and newspaper plant, were held on the evening of October 9 by the *Shun Pao*, a leading Chinese newspaper of Shanghai. The new building, which is of the "flatiron" type, is located on Shantung Road, Shanghai's "Park Row." The new building is five storeys in height, is of reinforced concrete construction and is without question the most modern newspaper plant in the Orient. The *Shun Pao* was established in 1872 and now has a circulation of approximately 30,000 copies of a sixteen-page paper daily. The press is of the modern American Hoe variety and is equipped to turn out newspapers at the rate of 16,000 copies an hour. There is also a modern steryotyping plant, a photo-engraving plant and all other equipment of a modern newspaper office. One of the interesting parts of the new building is the library, which contains a complete file of the paper since its beginning and in addition a complete history of all of the Chinese provinces. On the top floors are recreation and dining rooms for members of the staff as well as living quarters for the managing director. A fully outfitted barber shop is another interesting feature of the building. The business office on the ground floor is equipped with modern filing devices and office equipment. The entire plant, which was designed by G. F. Ashley, architect, follows well-established American plans for newspaper offices.

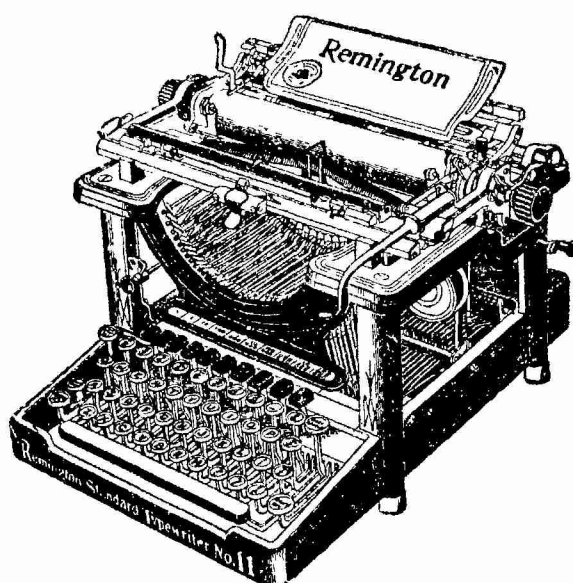
German Scheme for Chinese Propaganda Disclosed

There was disclosed from an official source in Shanghai this week a remarkable scheme for German propaganda in China that was drawn up by the German Association of Shanghai in April 1913 for purposes of submission to the German government at home. The scheme that has come to light deals with the educational and publicity phases of the propaganda. Other phases of the scheme dealing with commerce and trade have not yet been published. The memorial was signed by C. Michelau, of Melchers & Company, and Rudolph Mahnfeldt, 16 The Bund, of Shanghai. Sufficient space is not available for printing the complete report in the REVIEW, but one phase of the propaganda that had to do with the establishment of German propaganda schools in China is of special interest. The following paragraph is in this connection:

"The reason for desiring to work through the Missions in establishing Middle and Elementary schools is that this course is necessitated by the fact that only missionaries can reside and carry on work in the in-

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terior away from the treaty ports. The paper says: 'Only in their outward form should they be really Mission Schools, in their inner organisations they could be something between a mission school and another kind of school. Professional teachers will be necessary and they will divide the work in a suitable way with the missionaries. Moreover the schools would have to stand in a special relation to the Mission, as they would be under a special organisation with its school inspector, and also because the religious element would be of secondary importance to the national. If participation in the religious instruction is made obligatory it is to be feared that just those classes of society, upon which we lay special emphasis, will not send their children to these schools. From the purely religious point of view the standpoint here put forward may seem somewhat questionable, but from out point of view it does not make so much difference, to gain new adherents to the Christian Church, but, much more to develop strong, moral personalities.

Women's Work

The American Woman's Club to Study China

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club met Thursday, October 10, at 4:30 p.m. at the Carlton Cafe. The chairman, Mrs. J. W. Baldwin, presided. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club, addressed the Society briefly on the advantages of studying China as outlined in the program. Using the discussion of two members of the program committee of the American Woman's Club as an illustration for difference of opinion in regard to a Literary Department at this time, Mrs. Lunt said, "One patriotic woman declared that the American Woman's Club should devote all the time to Red Cross work," but an equally patriotic woman argued, 'There is need for diversion; the women need a little time for recreation and they should use the club for this purpose.' The president further stated that she personally was glad of the opportunity to study and learn more of China and its people, even though having lived in China for thirty years, she found when visiting the United States she could tell very little of China to her friends, and it was then she determined when returning to her home she would make it a special effort to learn more of the country she lived in, and here was her opportunity in the Literary Department. Mrs. Lobingier followed the president a short talk on the advantages of department study. She ended with a suggestion that by a careful study of China and its characteristics and the Chinese people and their customs, we can help our people in the United States to obtain a more intelligent conception, which would better enable our country to give to China cooperation and sympathetic understanding. Miss Jennings will be the leader for the next two meetings of the Literary Department, her subject being the "Geography of China." She will be assisted by the following members, who will give five-minute papers on the various topics which come under the subject: Mrs. Breneman, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. McCloy, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Fondy and Miss Bosworth. Many of the topics outlined in the program have been assigned, but there are still a number open for volunteers. The meetings will be held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 4:30 at the Carlton.

American Red Cross Activities at Chefoo

The American Red Cross chapter of Chefoo, China, has undertaken the providing of the soldiers in Siberia with three thousand sleeveless undershirts. These will be made of pongee silk and wadded with waste silk. It seems particularly appropriate that the chapter should undertake this special work, as, due to the fact that Chefoo is so noted for its excellent pongee, this chapter can produce these vests whereas such work might not be possible in other places. Authorities say that these vests should prove of great service in helping to protect the "boys" from the cold of the North, they can be washed and will stand hard service. A number of the leading firms are assisting in this work by donations of material, etc. Cornaby, Eckford & Company has given fifty pieces of silk, A. Arnaud-Coste & R. V. Dent twelve pieces of silk, Debenham & Company ten pieces of silk. The local silk filatures have contributed two piculs of waste silk, while the Singer Sewing Machine Company has aided the enterprise by its donation of a sewing machine. It is hoped that shipments of these vests will be on their way to Vladivostok within a month.

One of the local American firms, L. H. Smith & Company, has very generously given the American Red Cross the use of a room in their premises. This room will serve as headquarters for the chapter, and will provide ample office room, and also space which can be used for packing and storage purposes.

The collection of clothes for the use of the sufferers and refugees in Siberia has been commenced, and the response already accorded the committee engaged in this work guarantees that the shipment of articles of wearing apparel from Chefoo will be a liberal one.

Organization of Allied Women's Exchange

At noon Friday, October 4, at a meeting held in the Chefoo Club Annex, Chefoo, the Chefoo Women's Exchange was formally organized. Mrs. Sugden, wife of the Commissioner of Customs, Chefoo, was elected managing director, and Mrs. L. H. Smith was elected secretary-treasurer. An Honorary Advisory Committee was elected consisting of Mrs. Maynard, wife of the American Consul and Senior Consul; Mrs. King, wife of the British Consul; Mrs. Moulioukine, wife of the Russian Vice-Consul; Mrs. Mashiko, wife of the Japanese Acting Consul; Mrs. Wu, wife of the T'ao Yin and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; and Mrs. Kraeutler, wife of the manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, representing respectively the following Allied communities in Chefoo: The United States of America, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, China and France. Details of the working plans are being perfected, and in the near future the Exchange will be formally opened.

American Women's College Club Holds Opening Meeting

A large number of members were present at the opening meeting of the American Women's College Club on Tuesday, October 9, at the home of Mrs. J. C. McCracken, 8 Darroch Road, Shanghai. Tea was served at 4 o'clock, after which a short business meeting was held before the regular program was given. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. William Lacy, and the secretary, Mrs. J. Warren Baldwin, gave the treasurer's report and read the minutes of the last meeting. A musical program had been arranged for

the afternoon and several selections were given by Mrs. Frank Rawlinson, a solo by Mrs. H. C. Mei, and a piano selection by Miss Elizabeth Kethley. It was decided at the meeting that Red Cross work would be done during the program, as much could be accomplished in this way. The next meeting of the American Women's College Club will be held at the home of Mrs. Julian Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre, on November 24 at 4 p. m.

Red Cross Notes

In reference to an address given by Mrs. H. H. Arnold before the American Woman's Club, Shanghai in last week's REVIEW the total number of women who are not helping in the workrooms are 135 members out of the 250. It was stated that 165 were regular Red Cross workroom attendants.

An ambulance and 16 cases of refugee garments, consisting of several thousand pieces of clothing collected in Shanghai, was sent to Harbin via Dairen on October 9 by the Red Cross chapter in Shanghai. The Siberian Red Cross commission will distribute the garments among Russian refugees.

The Tientsin chapter of the American Red Cross in their report of the work done during the month of September has complimented the amount donated by the 15th Infantry Branch which amounted to G. \$103.25 and Mex. \$7.00. In addition the 15th Infantry Branch turned out the following work: Four tail bandages, 1395; many tail bandages, 547; and rolled bandages, 785; making a total of 2,727.

The stocks of hand-knitting yarns that manufacturers, wholesalers, large and small retailers have on hand are to be reported to Red Cross Headquarters, which has asked owners of stocks to sell to them at a nominal profit. The smaller retailers have responded and offered their stocks of yarns, both woollens and worsted, in oxford, khaki, natural, and natural gray colors, stating counts, make, quality and cost price. Lots down to 50 pounds will be considered.

Special recreation houses for the Red Cross nurses off duty are to be provided by the American Red Cross at a cost of about G. \$350,000. Contracts have been let for 40, according to the *Official Bulletin*, and some more are under contract. These houses have been provided as soon as it was learned by the Red Cross Committee that the nurses while off duty were not amply provided with comfortable houses in which to spend their free hours.

M. C. P.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Sino-Japanese Loans a Legacy of Doubtful Value

From the "Herald of Asia" (Tokio)

On the eve of his resignation, Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister of the outgoing Japanese cabinet, issued a detailed statement on the subject of the loans made to China under his direction. These loans are for various economic purposes, except one connected with the execution of the Sino-Japanese Military Convention. Their total amount exceeds 400,000,000 yen, of which nearly 150,000,000 yen have been handed over to the

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Chinese government. The former Minister of Finance regards the contraction of these loans as a great success, and such was evidently the view held by the Terauchi Ministry as a body, for those concerned in the loan negotiations, from the Finance Minister downward, were rewarded with decorations. In this connection it is interesting to notice the absence of the name of Kamezo Nishihara from the list of the recipients of rewards. It is generally believed that the money so far advanced on account of these loans has been used by the Peking government for purposes not even remotely connected with the economic enterprises for which the loans have been contracted. The consequence is that, when these enterprises are to be actually started, fresh loans will be needed to complete them, thus swelling the nominal capital beyond a point defying all hope of profit. Moreover, the terms for some of these loans are far less advantageous than the terms to which Japan is entitled under treaty stipulations. These loans are, therefore, a legacy of doubtful advantage, for which neither China nor Japan will have little reason to thank the last cabinet.

Roads And Railroads In China

CHINA is often called the land of wonderful possibilities, and the truth of this statement is nowhere more apparent than in the transportation situation. Here is a land with an area of one and a third million square miles, a population of approximately 400,000,000 and only 6,000 miles of railroad, or less than one mile to each 50,000 people. In comparison, the United States, measured by population, has one mile of railway to every 360 persons, and Australia one mile of railway to every 250 inhabitants. Measured on a basis of territory, the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to 11 square miles of territory as against three-tenths of a mile of railway to every 100 square miles of territory in China. The *Railway Age*, quoting from a series of articles published by *Engineering* of London, gives some interesting sidelights on Chinese roads and railroads.

While almost the entire Chinese Republic is suffering from a lack not only of railroads but all other methods of transportation as well, probably the most urgent demand comes from that territory known as the Great Plain. In area this tract is about 210,000 square miles. It supports a population of 132,000,000, or a little less than one-third of the entire population of China. The provinces comprising it are Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu and Northern Chekiang. These provinces have a population of 625 persons to the square mile, the most densely populated territory in the world. The mineral wealth of this region should furnish sufficient reason for its development. Practically the whole of the western portion is one vast coal field with smaller coal fields in central Shantung and northern Chihli. As good measure a bountiful nature has added other mineral wealth such as ironstone, gold and silver. Within the same area wheat, maize, oats, tea, rice and silk are raised.

Communication of any sort over this immense area is very poor. The separate provinces are like watertight bulkheads in a vessel, each entirely shut off from the one adjoining. There may be famine in one province, plenty in another and no means of communication between the two. While almost one-half of the railway mileage of China lies within this territory, it is equivalent to only one mile of railroad for every 127 square miles of territory.

Water transportation in the Great Plain is confined largely to the Yangtze river, which forms its southern boundary. The Yangtze is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Hankow, 600 miles from its mouth. Above Hankow navigation is made difficult by shallow water and rapids. Small river steamers, however, run between Hankow and Ichang throughout the year and between Ichang and Chungking when water permits.

Handicapped then by lack of adequate water transportation Hankow should be connected by rail with Chengtu, the capital of the very rich province of Szechuan. Another line of railroad should link up the provinces of Shansi and Shensi with the capital of the isolated province of Kansu.

South of the Yangtze the country is less populous and more mountainous except in the province of Fukien. Railway construction in this region is less needed and would prove more expensive. The Great Plain can be developed at less cost and offers greater returns.

China is only beginning to meet her need of modern roads. Aside from courier roads Chinese roads are mostly footpaths. The upkeep of a road is made dependent upon the village through which it passes, the officials of the village being made the judges of what are "necessary repairs." As a result no real road maintenance has been attempted for centuries, and only in dry weather are these village roads fit for use. Over them goods are transported by such primitive forms of conveyance as muleback, donkeyback, and wheelbarrow. North of the Yangtze the cart is used and with this vehicle the Chinese farmer loads about a ton of goods. As the cart has a narrow two-inch tire this quickly adds to the disrepair of the road over which it passes.

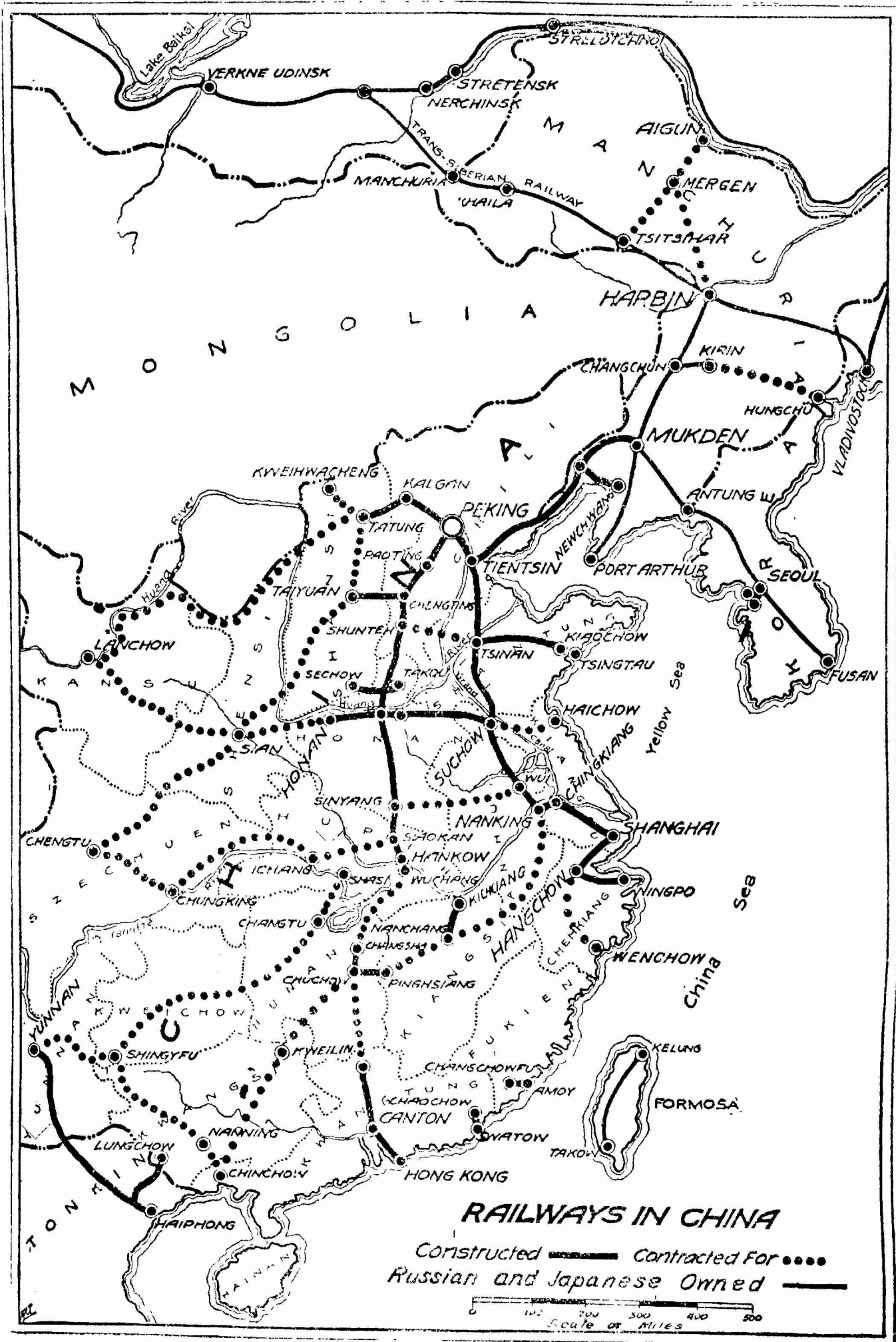
The wheelbarrow is another form of conveyance even more destructive of Chinese roads. It is usually unevenly loaded up to about 800 pounds and with a tire width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches it does more than its part in cutting up the road. The Chinese wheelbarrow will seat 4 people, and costs the passenger about 4 cents a mile. It is trundled all day long by a coolie for the munificent sum of 12 to 16 cents.

It is interesting to note the cost of the various kinds of conveyance in China. The charge per ton per mile by cart is from \$.04 to \$.08; by boat from \$.002 to \$.004; by wheelbarrow, from \$.04 to \$.12; by mule, \$.06; and by railway, \$.004.

When we consider that labor cost is about one-tenth that of Europe, transportation in China is expensive, uncertain, and except on the railways, which are far too few, incapable of handling any large volume of traffic.

What China needs first of all is roads which can be used as feeders for standard gauge railroads. In building these China will follow the example of European nations which in developing overseas possessions have built roads to tax districts not prosperous enough to support a railway. Roads could be built on the Great Plain at an average cost of \$6,000 per mile. By using the present income of the railroad 800 miles of road could be built each year. If roads were built preparatory to railroad building at a later date in the hill country south of the Yangtze river, the mineral wealth of Yunnan province could be properly developed. At present this province is dependent on mule and coolie transportation, which is far from satisfactory.

With good roads and motor-transportation aided by the government, it is estimated that freight could be carried for six mills a ton. It would be easy to secure good motor truck drivers and mechanics at a cost of 22 cents to 30 cents an hour. Easy access to existing railway zones would have a high educational value, stimulate trades now fast dying out, make an end to famine and stop brigandage. If the Chinese government wishes to confer a real and lasting benefit upon its people it can make no better beginning than to embark upon a policy of road building.—From "Finance."



Chinese Government Railways

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuehowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. \$17,270,595 of which Mex. \$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. \$16,527,779 and of this sum Mex. \$16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. \$273,489; \$303,960; (No record); \$482,097; \$537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$261,348; and Mex. \$274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. \$457,388; and \$485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. \$465,179 and \$524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. \$464,464 and \$606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Peking Newspapers and Government Officials

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

As many as eight newspaper offices have been closed on account of the publication of the report about the hundred million loan. Newspapers are a deadly enemy to the Peking government. It must be a satisfaction to them to have the newspaper offices all closed. We must suggest to the Peking government, however, that this is by no means the most effective method. It must be remembered that it is just as easy to open a new newspaper office as it is to close one. If you beat the gong in the palace the sound will surely travel to outside. Even without newspapers the people as well as the foreign Powers are bound to hear about it if the thing is actually done. The best way is therefore to take out the eyes from all the people of the world and stuff up their ears so that they would only have a mouth to eat and a nose to smell. They could then be rendered hopeless and useless. Even newspapers will not be able to do much damage. Such a method will remedy the situation once for all. What a surprise that Peking stops at closing the doors of only eight newspapers.

Knowledge Not Arms Needed in Next Conflict

From the "Times" (Chinese-owned), Canton

To-day many nations are fighting for democracy in Europe. To-morrow all people will struggle for opportunity in China. In the next great conflict, not arms, but knowledge, is power. While there are persons trying to supply all with war news from Europe we wish to inform the world of the possibilities of China when peace comes. We shall try to publish all social, educational and commercial progress of Canton and shall take no pleasure in condemning corrupt officials and dissatisfied citizens but will emphasize activity and deeds helpful and inspiring to good citizenship and unselfish service.

Where Should China Stand

From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)

China should always try to stand ahead and above all nations and not behind them. During the present world crisis, China should not stand between the belligerent nations, but mix among them, not only to fight but also to help not as a mercenary ally but a friend to the righteous. China should at the same time, plan to go ahead alone and prepare to be so strong that she will not be a cause for another world war. That she will be able to restore her real power and make treaties, revise her tariff, execute her laws, adjust her relations and influence the different races within her jurisdiction without the consent of or consultation with other Powers. China should contribute her rich resources to all the exhausted peoples of Europe and make arrangements at once so that all may obtain expert knowledge as to the abundance of labor among her people that each may get his rightful share of the productions and no opportunity may be available for some one nation to fight for a larger sphere of influence. China has experienced militarism from her own people and should have full sympathy with the Allies who are fighting hard to crush what they term a menace to the world's peace.

"What Has Democracy to Do with Us"

The "Peking Times," Chinese daily newspaper, reprints the following article by Dr. Kanjin Tomidzu from the "Shin Jidai" (Tokio)

There is not the least possibility of democratic ideas gaining a foothold in Japan. I am not going far if I declare that democracy in Japan would be a decided anomaly. Those Japanese who in an endeavor to propagate democratic ideas point to the general trend of thought to the outside world may properly be branded as enemies of the policy under which the country has been governed from time immemorial. I am tempted to ask these Japan-made democrats, "What has it to do with your country, if the rest of the world were to-day converted to democracy?" Japan is Japan, and there is no reason why she should not remain so. I see no earthly necessity for Japan keeping pace with others and becoming a democracy. The Japanese have in recent years developed a deplorable tendency to be easily impressed by things foreign and take them for granted. It is a tendency that ought to be held in check. I wonder why the Japanese instead of being satisfied with foreign-made customs and institutions do not make bold to think of influencing the world and bend their energy to that consummation. I trust in the capacity of the Japanese to assimilate things foreign without being exposed to the danger of deteriorating their own characteristics. It is in their power to go further and dominate the thought of the world. Are they not possessed of a history and tradition glorious enough to inspire them in their conquest of world-thought?

Urge President to Stand by Constitution

Official Bulletin of Chinese Southern Government

Your assumption of the acting office was based on the Constitution. At the approaching expiration of your term of office you are advising us with unconstitutional words. We realize your difficult position and good intentions but we regret we cannot comply with your request. It is true that the people are tired of internal strife and are anxious for peace as stated in your telegram. The impairing of the sovereignty of our country and the increase of suffering of the people cause a deep distress in our hearts and we are not behind others in wishing for peace. But is this forcible election of a President by an illegal National Assembly, which thus makes the problem of settling the present situation more difficult than ever, in harmony with the wishes of those tired of strife and anxious for peace and is it the proper way to realize those wishes, we would ask you to seek an answer from the people of the country. We, as members of the military government, have declared the we disregard the personal element but we lay stress on the question of legality. Tung-hai's (Hsu Shi-chang) prestige and venerableness are known to everybody. But since he is elected by an illegal organ we are not in a position to express any comment. Lately Peking politics have been in a state of chaos and law and discipline have disappeared. Since your assumption of office was legal we hope that as you adhered to the Constitution at the beginning of your term of office so you will adhere to it at its termination. (Signed)—Tsen-chun-hsuan, Wu Ting-fang, Tang Chi-yao, Lu Yung-ting, Lin Pao-yi, Liu Hsien-chi, Tan Hao-ming, Mu Yung-hsien, Tan Yen-kai, Hsuing Keh-wu.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

—101—

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

THE Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

FROM the Capital to Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

CHI KUNG SHAN Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

HSI LING or WESTERN TOMBS. - With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Correspondence

What They Say!

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Please continue my subscription for another year, for which I enclose a check for the required amount. Your paper can truly be said to fill a long-felt want. To a busy man, with little time to skim over pages and pages of print to search out the really important news of the week, it is a satisfaction to find a periodical with the world news boiled down so as to set forth in a clear and concise way the core of things without obscuring it under a great pile of husks. Your articles on the Chino-Japanese question are especially valuable. Your paper is doubly valued because it is an American institution, and speaks from an American viewpoint, and represents American ideals.

H. W. H.

Luchow, China, September 20, 1918.

Opening the "Kingdom" of Mongolia to World Trade

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

REPEATED attempts have been made during the last year by the Chinese Lieutenant-General of Charhar to stop the Mongolian Trading Company, an American concern, from running motor cars between Kalgan and Urga for purposes of trade. Thus far, the efforts have failed to arrest foreign mercantile activities, and on the contrary, have aroused among Chinese and Westerners a considerable interest in the commercial aspects and natural resources of Outer Mongolia. Destined to be a great potential market for the supply of raw materials and the purchase of manufactured products from America and Europe, Outer Mongolia is now considered by many as a new world. From the standpoint of external influences it is the least disturbed piece of land on earth, free from effects of the European war as well as from destructive brigandage rampant in many parts of China proper.

Lieutenant-General Tien Chung-yu's latest effort is the seizure of a car of the Mongolian Trading Company at Kalgan upon its return from Urga, which he threatens to confiscate. This effort will fail, since protests against it have already been lodged by the American legation with the Foreign Office. In consequence, the Lieutenant-General will be forced to release the car. Other unsuccessful attempts previous to this were orders prohibiting the members of the trading company from leaving the north gate of Kalgan during the last winter to trade, and the issue to them of only one motor car pass. Last May, several members of the company had to come down from Urga to Kalgan in several cars with a pass for only one. They were stopped and forced to give up their rifles. In order to avoid fighting, they complied with the demand of the soldiers. Upon their arrival at Kalgan, they were again stopped, but four hours later were allowed to proceed without their cars. After three weeks, the authorities released the cars without apology through the pressure of the American legation. The car seized on September 15 will also be released after application of stronger pressure by the

American officials at Peking. Lieutenant-General Tien is trying to dodge the inevitable. Irrespective of his obstructive policy, Outer Mongolia must and will be thrown open to international commerce and development, from which China will greatly benefit.

The Mongolian Trading Company is the first American firm in Mongolia. It was founded by Charles L. Coltman, who speaks Chinese fluently, and O. Mamen, a Norwegian, a fluent Mongolian speaker. It has existed for two years and has proved successful. In May 1917, Messrs. Coltman and Mamen went to Urga by motor cars as an experiment. The cars used on the occasion were the Fords reconstructed in China in order to be able to stand the strain and stress of sandy roads. The Mongols, much like American Indians, did not exhibit any surprise. F. A. Larson, former Mongolian adviser to the Chinese government, took the first motor car to Urga in 1911 and sold it to the Living Buddha. At present quite a number of motor cars are driven about in that part of Asia by Mongolian drivers as a sort of jitney service for carrying passengers.

When the first experimental trip proved a success, the company opened a branch at Urga and employed Mongolian representatives in Western Mongolia, 700 miles west of Urga. It now represents the Standard Oil Company of New York, the British-American Tobacco Company, Mustard & Company, the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Caldbeck, MacGregor & Company, and several New York houses. Anderson Meyer & Company has recently established branches at Urga and Kalgan to bid for Mongolian trade. It is said to be equally successful in both the export and import business. In future more American and British firms will keep agencies in Outer Mongolia as the country is certain to become an important trade mart.

Seeing the success of foreign merchants, Lieutenant-General Tien last year decided to come in for a share of it. At the beginning of 1918, a Chinese company for running motor cars between Kalgan and Urga was promoted under his auspices to compete with the Mongolian Trading Company which, he thought, ran cars for public utility. He purchased twenty cars from abroad and started passenger traffic with a total capital of \$70,000. According to reports recently received, the company has not been very successful on account of the reckless drivers, who have smashed up several cars. During the last week of July, three enemy subjects interned at Haitien, between Peking and the Summer Palace, escaped. They secured false passports and travelled as far as Kalgan where the company promoted under the auspices of the Lieutenant-General of Charhar took them to Urga. A foreigner notified the Chinese Resident Commissioner at Urga of the escape of the enemy subjects and of the cars conveying them thither. Probably, for fear of offending the promotor of the company carrying the runaways, the Resident Commissioner did not take any action against them. The enemy subjects arrived at Urga unmolested, and then disappeared. Mongolian soldiers were, however, sent out by the Living Buddha in hot pursuit of them and overtook them on the road to Russia. The prisoners were turned over to the Commissioner, who was obliged to send them back to Peking for re-internment.

Without knowing the fact that it was the Chinese company backed up by military men which carried

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the enemy subjects to Urga, Lieutenant-General Tien telegraphed to the Foreign Office at Peking, accusing the Mongolian Trading Company of having been involved in smuggling Germans across the Gobi Desert to the interior of Outer Mongolia. Protests were lodged by the Foreign Office with the American legation only to be withdrawn several hours later verbally when the real facts were discovered. It was a grave charge against the company and revealed the ill-feeling of Tien towards Americans or other foreigners who attempt to penetrate into Outer Mongolia, which he is reported to be trying to preserve for Japan, according to those who have been there.

It appears that Lieutenant-General Tien, in his recent conduct towards the Mongolian Trading Company, has violated the treaty rights between China and foreign nations. By the Russian treaty of 1860, the route between Kalgan and Urga was opened to foreign merchants. Another treaty provides for the right of foreigners to travel in the interior in pursuit of pleasure and trade. Thirdly, the right of the Mongolian Trading Company to do business in Outer Mongolia has been further strengthened by treaty stipulations prohibiting monopoly. Lieutenant-General Tien as well as the present cabinet, which is apparently allowing him to do what he pleases, are unaware of the danger of German penetration and Mongolian trade going northward, as is pointed out by an American business man in the Capital. Up until the war, the pick of native products from Outer Mongolia, which are centered in Urga, went to Germany through Russia. Particularly was the Leipzig fur market supplied from this region. Restriction of foreign trade by the government is

merely playing into German hands. If China creates such a condition under which it is impossible for foreign firms to bring native products out of Outer Mongolia through her territory, she is but guaranteeing the revival of the German trade after the war and the prevention of exports of Mongolian goods through her own ports. Observant Chinese have seen the possibility of such development to the detriment of their own country, and are advocating the reverse of the present obstructive policy.

Gifted with a greater degree of foresight, Japanese statesmen have been investigating the trade possibilities of Outer Mongolia and are making preparations for its conquest, politically and commercially. Tourists recently returned from Urga state that three forerunners of Japanese civilization had already reached that capital city. The three advance guards are the usual Japanese women prostitutes, drug-sellers and political agents. Several houses of harlots have been established in prosperous parts of Urga. Two Japanese drug-stores have started nominally to sell medicine to Mongols. Their business is being conducted by peddlers, who are travelling far and wide, and most persons believe them to be government secret agents. There is one Japanese watchmaker at Urga, and there are several Japanese who are said to be members of the Japanese General Staff. According to the Mongols, the Japanese are making military maps and surveying the land.

Other than these, there is no Japanese interest at Urga or on the roads between Kalgan and Urga, at present. The belief that trade interests of Outer Mongolia have been pledged as partial security for a number of Japanese loans under negotiation, for the exposure of which eight Chinese newspapers at Peking were suppressed on one day, is gaining strength. What Lieutenant-General Tien is doing will ultimately be beneficial to Japan, which does not like to see Western merchants strongly intrenched there in a commercial way.

There has been talk of constructing a railroad from Kalgan to Urga. Such a project has been under contemplation for almost ten years, but owing to political differences it has not yet materialized. Unless the railway can connect up with the Trans-Siberian railway, Russia objected to its construction on the ground that it would give more trade to China than to herself. Mongols objected to it because they feared that it would take away their livelihood as many of them conduct camel caravans.

In 1913 a convention was however made between Russia and China, whereby neither country was allowed to build railways to Outer Mongolia. It is much feared that Japan may secure the right by hook or crook to construct the line. Railways will open up the country, but if they are to be under exclusive Japanese control, it is feared they will be used as a weapon for military conquest of the land through which they run. It is hoped that in lieu of a railway or a Japanese railway, the Chinese authorities will build a railway themselves and institute a service under first class supervision to help develop the country. Such a road, according to experts, can be constructed for two or three million dollars, and capital thus invested can be repaid by earnings in a few years.

Outer Mongolia having its boundaries on the north with Russia and Inner Mongolia south of what is called the Gobi Desert and included with China

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proper and Manchuria constitute a vast territory of 1,300,000 square miles' area with only 3,000,000 inhabitants. Surrounded by mountains on its eastern and southern boundaries, which shut out the moist winds, the climate is hot and dry in summer and intensely cold in winter. Mongolia is not suitable for farming except in a few spots. Its population is of necessity nomadic and sparse.

Inner Mongolia is under Chinese control whilst Outer Mongolia, by the Convention of Kiachta in 1913, was granted local autonomy. The same convention provided the stationing at Urga by China of a resident commissioner, and by Russia of a consul. In accordance with this China is now represented by Chen Yi, who is protected by a guard of 200. Another 100 Chinese soldiers are stationed at Marmai Cheng on the Russian border, whilst Russian interests are looked after by a Consul and 200 soldiers, most of whom have been withdrawn since the commencement of the war.

The Living Buddha is the nominal ruler of Outer Mongolia, with Urga as his capital. The actual administrative body is his cabinet formed of five ministers, namely Prime Minister, Minister of War, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance and Minister of Commerce. The Russians at present have no power over Mongols, and since the revolution have lost all their influence. Outer Mongolia, to all intents and purposes, is self-governing, and is as well governed as such semi-civilized regions go. It is the most peaceful country in the world, having no brigands.

Urga is 250 miles from the Siberian border and 680 miles from Kalgan, in a northwest direction across the Gobi Desert. In reality there is no desert and the land between these two places is suitable for raising cattle and for farming purposes to some extent. Urga has 65,000 people, of which 1,500 are Russians, but there are no other foreigners. There are 35,000 Lamas and 15,000 Chinese, the rest being Mongols. The Chinese at Urga are chiefly engaged in the export and import business, but many Chinese farmers are settling north from Kalgan at the rate of 20 miles a year, having been induced to migrate thither by the fertility of the soil. They have gone 80 miles from Kalgan. They grow wheat, buckwheat, rye and potatoes for local consumption and also export. Most of these settlers were from Shansi and Chihli.

A large portion of the roads to Urga are in good condition having been constantly trodden by camels for generations. There are three main roads leading there, namely a caravan road, which is parallel to the west of the telegraph line; a mail road to the east of it; and a telegraph road following the line. The entire distance of 680 miles can be covered by motor cars in three days and a half. The Mongolian Trading Company has been running cars on the telegraph road, which is less sandy than the other two, for two years.

The capital of Outer Mongolia is the center for wool, cow and pony hides, camels, goats, sheep, goat skin, yak hair, high grade furs such as squirrel, marten, fox, wolf, sable, lynx, marmot and wild cat, and timber such as pine and larch, which is merely used as firewood by the Mongols. There are large quantities of gold and coal deposits in the region, but it is impossible to secure definite information because no one has yet been given a chance to make a survey of the country.

Mongols are friendly and hospitable to all foreigners, be they with yellow hair and blue eyes or with

black hair and almond eyes. They like tea, piece goods and anything having bright colors such as red, yellow and blue, and are willing to pay good prices for them. Their currencies are roubles, silver dollars, gold dust and gold bars. Such currencies are used only in places like Urga, but in the interior they use tea bricks for exchange or do general bartering. In the next ten years Outer Mongolia is possible of great development, commercially and industrially, provided the official opposition to foreign trade activities in that region can be overcome quickly.

Peking, October 5, 1918.

The "Coney Island" Amusement Idea Comes to China!

BY Y. L. CHANG

Along with the railroads, department stores, street cars, electric lights, and cotton mills, China is adopting another Western Idea. This is the department amusement resort, similar to those of the "White City," "Coney Island" and others in the larger American cities. In old China only the men had any form of recreation and that usually took the form of an evening with the "sing-song-girls" or gambling in the tea houses. The evolution in Chinese recreation as exemplified in these new style amusement houses is significant in the development of China. Perhaps the most significant element in this new idea is that the Chinese man now has a place where he can take his wife and family in the evening. And he is doing so, as the following article shows.—Editor.

SIMILAR to the new Chinese department stores, in Shanghai are now to be found more than half a dozen department amusement houses in which one can enjoy all sorts of amusements clustered together in one single building. Thousands of people flock to these places every day to while away their idle hours for a small fee. The admission price is so reasonable that it is possible for all classes of people to attend these amusement resorts. These places are noted as being a rendezvous for both high and low classes of men and women with consequent and frequent happenings of events of romantic interest and knavish character, as is also the case with such places in America like the "White City" of Chicago and "Coney Island," near New York. These amusement houses have become so popular that visitors to Shanghai do not consider their sight-seeing complete without visiting at least one or two of these places. Visitors to these places may be divided into four classes: those who make it their business to visit these places every day or once every week; those who visit these places once and never again; those who are casual visitors in Shanghai; and those who come from the surrounding country districts to broaden their views of the world. Here you find well-to-do men and women fashionably dressed elbowing with shabbily-dressed and uncouth country people. The democratic spirit is more conspicuously shown here than anywhere else in China.

There are at Shanghai six of these new-style amusement houses at present, namely: "Pavilions beyond Pavilions," "The New World," "Heavens

Let the work you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the little boys in the invaded districts of Europe who have been crucified—that your own boy may not be in danger of being crucified.

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To the memory of the babies of France and Belgium who have been impaled on bayonets and carried off over the shoulders of German soldiers—that your baby may never be in danger of a like death.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the little girls of Belgium and France who have been carried into a slavery far worse than death—that your daughter may not be in danger of thus falling a victim to German barbarians.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the mothers of Europe who have seen their children slaughtered and their husbands with bound hands driven away to a fate unknown, that the mothers here may not see similar processions in your own streets.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the white-haired women of Belgium and France who have seen honest men dig their own graves—that the white-haired of your family may not suffer a like agony.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the Allied soldiers who have been crucified upon doors because they fought for civilization and justice—that justice may be done you and yours.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the beautiful cities, villages, orchards, and fields of Europe, now blackened wastes—that your own beautiful towns and fields may not be turned into places men will avoid.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the once happy homes of Europe which the Hun burned after murdering the inmates—that your home may not become the funeral pyre of your family.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the memory of the nations that have been crushed and scattered—that your own nation may not be destroyed and that your people may not be driven forth like the exiled multitudes who have died in the fields and the highways.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the manhood that is in you—that you may not desert your brother who has gone to the battle-front, that you may not desert your nation now that it needs you, that you may not be tricked into imperiling the safety of your wife, your daughter, your mother when the smooth-tongued enemies of your country come whispering to you.

Let the work that you do every day be dedicated—

To the manhood that is in you, that you shall have no remorse when broken men come back from the battle-front—so that empty sleeves and sightless eyes shall not as instruments of your own conscience reproach you by day and haunt you by night because you at home failed to support our men while they fought in France.

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beyond Heavens," "Industrial Encouragement Quarter," Cloud Embroidered Sky" and "The Great World." Because of more attractive equipments and more favourable locations the New World, the Great World and the Industrial Encouragement Quarter exist, while the other three amusement houses have practically been forced out of business. Multitudes visit the Great World, the New World and the Industrial Encouragement Quarter every day. Lately, however, two more places have been added to their number, namely the roof gardens of the Sincere and Wing On department stores. Although they are side-shows of these two department stores they are operated on much the same, but on a smaller basis, as the Great World and other amusement houses.

The pioneer department amusement house was started about seven years ago by the editor of a Shanghai Chinese daily newspaper who after having had fourteen years' work in the editorial room, thought of taking some recreation and took a trip to Japan, where he obtained the idea of a department amusement house. On coming back, he gave up his editorial work and put his idea into practise and actually started a similar department amusement house at Shanghai and a company was organized for this purpose. This department amusement house was known as the "Pavilions beyond Pavilions" and was situated at the corner of Chekiang and Nanking Roads. For the first two or three years business was very good but on account of competition of the other department amusement houses which appeared later the Pavilions beyond Pavilions gradually lost its patrons until now it is closed. The one that followed closely the Pavilions beyond Pavilions was the New World. Others that have followed later in order are the Heavens beyond Heavens, the Great World and the roof gardens of the Sincere and Wing On department stores.

Of the department houses, the latest one inaugurated is "The Great World," which is enjoying a booming business. The place is kept open from nine o'clock in the morning till two o'clock the next morning. The equipments are of three divisions: places for amusement; the dining hall; and the shopping quarters. The amusements include theaters, cinematographs, European and Japanese acrobats, and dancing, musical programs, story-tellers, magic, wrestling, monkey shows and all sorts of other amusements. The musical and theatrical programs change at short intervals. If there happens to be anything strange or unique in China you are sure to find it in one of these amusement houses. In the open courtyards are merry-go-rounds, suspension boats and merry-wheels. In the dining halls Chinese, European and Japanese meals are served at moderate prices. Inside, one may buy all sorts of toys, curios, jewels, etc. Places like these enjoy better business in summer and spring when people are more inclined to go out. There is a zoo where various kinds of birds, both stuffed and alive, tigers, monkeys and some other animals are exhibited. There are also billiard tables and a skating rink where many pass their time. Here one finds comfortable chairs and tables where tea is served. To add to the richness of these entertainments, a dozen or more of concave and convex mirrors are so placed that visitors are bound to pass them and find their forms either dwarfed or stretched sidewise and lengthwise to add to the pleasure of the evening.

The Great World is situated in a busy center of the French Concession of Shanghai. At a distance, it appears to be a fort. The buildings are built in such a way that they can accommodate thousands of people at one time. This place was opened only last June and was organized with a capital of Mex. \$370,000 subscribed to by shareholders. On an average, about 5,000 people visit the place each day and it costs the company about \$1,000 a day. Since the Great World has the best location, its business is ahead of the other amusement houses like the New World and the Industrial Encouragement Quarter.

On Nanking Road near the Race Course the visitor at once notes two fantastically constructed buildings flanking both sides of Nanking Road opposite the Race Course. The effulgence of electric lights on these buildings at night reminds one of the "White City" of New York. This new place was opened only two or three months ago. The holder of a single admittance ticket is privileged to see both sides without any additional cost. In order to avoid inconveniences to visitors from the necessity of crossing the street to the other building, a sub-way, the first in China, has been constructed for the convenience of the visitors to pass from one building to the other under the street. This is a greatly advertised feature of this amusement house, which is called "The New World." The promoter and organizer of this place is the same Mr. Wong who promoted the Great World, of which he is now managing director. The New World was started with a capital of Mex. \$200,000 at \$50 per share three years ago. The capital has now been raised to Mex. \$700,000. On account of heavier investment, this place is said to be not so profitable as the Great World. Shareholders, however, are said to receive about 24 per cent profit on their investments. The area covered on both sides of Nanking Road exceeds that of the Great World by at least two or three times. The equipments and entertaining programs are much the same as those of the Great World. To distinguish it from the Great World the New World is now entertaining visitors every night with fireworks.

The "Industrial Encouragement Quarter" is another amusement house situated inside the native city of Shanghai. It is operated on exactly the same plan as the Great World and the New World, although on a somewhat smaller scale. As it has the advantage of accommodating visitors from the native city and those who frequent the native city for a change after having had too much of the civilization of modern Shanghai, the business here is claimed to be quite prosperous. The idea of department amusement houses has spread to other places in China. Similar institutions are now found at Soochow and Peking. Others are bound to follow in other cities.

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The following trade inquiries of special interest to foreign and Chinese firms interested in the import and export trade of China have been received. Firms or individuals in China or elsewhere interested in corresponding with these firms may obtain names and addresses by applying to the Business Manager, MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Please give Number of inquiry when writing.

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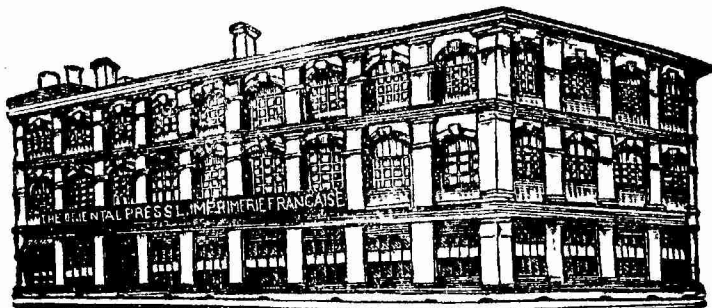
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S.N.R.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking to Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS	Local	Ex- press R.	Fast R.	3rd 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Night Ex- press R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Fast R.	3rd 4th	Fast R.	Ex- press R.	Local	Night Ex- press R. S.
Shanghai North. dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	Peking. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
Soochow. dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	Tientsin Central arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	T.P.R.	..
Wusih. dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	Do. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	Second	..
Changchow. dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	Tsinanfu. dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Day	..
Tanyang. dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	Pukow. arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56	..	..
Chinkiang. dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06	Nanking. dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	14.20	15.35	23.00
Nanking. arr.	11.19	14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50	Chinkiang. dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
Pukow. dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..	Tanyang. dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
Tsinanfu. dep.	..	8.18	Second	..	..	..	..	..	Changchow. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
Tientsin Central. arr.	..	16.29	Day	..	..	..	..	..	Wusih. dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
Do. dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	Soochow. dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
Peking. arr.	..	19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shanghai North arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars.

* Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian Service.

S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Woosung Forts .. d.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	Shanghai North. d.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
Kiangwan .. d.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	Kiangwan .. d.	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
Shanghai North .. a.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	Woosung Forts .. a.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

S.H.N.R.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zakkou—Down

(Main Line)

Zakkou to Shanghai North—Up

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Coolie and Goods	Local	Ex- press R.	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R.	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Ex- press R.	Local
Shanghai North. d.	..	7.35	9.00	10.00	..	14.50	15.50	..	Zakkou. d.	..	..	6.30	7.55	..	9.20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield. d.	..	7.51	9.16	10.23	..	15.06	16.06	..	Hangchow. d.	..	..	7.00	8.30	..	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawel. d.	..	7.58	9.23	10.38	..	15.13	16.13	..	Changan. d.	..	..	8.04	9.48	..	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction. d.	..	8.15	9.40	10.53	..	15.30	16.29	..	Yehsah. d.	..	..	8.43	10.31	..	12.39	15.51	18.40
Shanghai South. d.	..	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.55	15.00	16.00	17.55	Kashling. d.	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	..	14.10	16.30	19.30
Lunghwa Junction. d.	..	8.16	9.40	10.53	13.55	15.30	16.29	18.15	Kashai. d.	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	..	14.48	16.52	..
Sungkiang. d.	..	8.59	10.48	12.02	..	16.07	17.42	..	Sungkiang. d.	..	9.05	10.47	12.59	..	16.08	17.40	..
Kashai. d.	..	9.51	11.52	13.28	..	16.53	18.49	..	Lunghwa Junction. d.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.25	..
Kashling. d.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	..	17.22	19.20	..	Shanghai South. a.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40	..
Yehsah. d.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	..	17.53	..	..	Lunghwa Junction. d.	..	10.30	11.35	14.05	..	17.18	18.20	..
Changan. d.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	..	18.24	..	..	Siccawel. d.	..	10.39	11.44	14.14	..	17.28	18.29	..
Hangchow. d.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	..	19.19	..	..	Jessfield. d.	..	10.46	11.51	14.21	..	17.37	18.36	..
Zakkou. a.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	..	19.35	..	..	Shanghai North. a.	..	11.00	12.05	14.35	..	17.55	18.50	..

Konzenchiao to Zakkou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zakkou to Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao. dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zakkou. dep.	..	10.10	12.25	..	17.20	..
Kenshangmun. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow. dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow. dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun. dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zakkou. arr.	..	9.40	12.10	..	16.55	..	Konzenchiao. arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

No. 21.—New York firm desires an agent in China for greases and oils. Can supply product at competitive prices.

No. 22.—Philadelphia firm desires effective connections in China with company to handle iron and steel products, machinery and oil. Company is a member of the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

No. 23.—Seattle company is in a position to handle Hankow wood oil, strawbraid, beans, soya bean oil, castor oil, in fact all oils including rapeseed, hempseed, etc. Would like quotations *c. i. f.* Seattle in U. S. currency.

No. 24.—Steel corporation New York and London, Paris, Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro announces that it recently has opened offices in Tokio, Japan, and states that it hopes soon to make connections in Shanghai.

No. 25.—New York company desires agent in China to handle furniture and metal polish, safety razors, carbon paper, snap dress fasteners, lubricating oils in barrels and cans.

No. 26.—Boston importing firm would like to make connections in China with exporters of hog and sheep casings for sausage making. Letter states that firm has been dealing with Russia but since supply is cut off desires to make connection in China.

No. 27.—Chicago company is interested in making connections in Shanghai with firms to handle food gelatines for biscuit and cracker trade, candy and confectionery trade, ice creams, etc. Technical gelatines furnished in fine ground form in 300 pound barrels. Handles glue for sizing of spirit or oil barrels, for cabinet and light joining work, high grade veneering etc. Can furnish in either flake, coarse or fine ground pulverized form in barrels of 300 pounds. Samples furnished if desired.

No. 28.—Brooklyn, N. Y., firm desires agent in China for metal alloys such as solder, babbitt metal, phosphor copper, etc. Can quote prices including freight and insurance to Chinese ports.

No. 29.—Leonina, N. J., importer desires to make connections in Shanghai with raw silk exporters who do not have connections in the New York market. Desires combed noils, and other silk waste. Firms interested should send samples with prices and terms.

No. 30.—Albany, N. Y., company desires agent in Shanghai for a patent ink tablet. Circular states that one tablet placed in ink-well with water added will produce excellent ink.

No. 31.—Chicago company desires to get in touch with Shanghai firm to handle automobiles and accessories, motor trucks, farm tractors, machinery, electrical supplies, railway equipment, hardware, boots and shoes. Letter states that firm is member of Chicago Association of Commerce.

No. 32.—New York company desires to make connection with firm in Shanghai to handle machinery of all kinds. Letter states firm has staff of skilled engineers acquainted with trade conditions and can handle most complicated engineering problems.

No. 33.—Trade bureau in Paris, France, desires names of firms in China that would be interested in handling articles of French manufacture. This information will be placed before French exporters who are prepared to market their lines in China.

No. 34.—Rochester, N. Y., company desires names of two responsible factories in Shanghai or China

producing dried eggs, wholes, whites and yolks. Believe they could contract for entire output for two such firms. Importations now prohibited by War Trade Board, but strenuous efforts are being made to have these articles removed from conservation list.

Victories Reflected in Rise of National Bonds

A striking proof of the renewed cheer over the war victories is found in the advance on the market for the several issues of bonds of the Allies which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Here is a comparison of high and low prices for 1918, the high figure being those of the latest available quotations, those of August 19:

	Low August 19, 1918	High August 19, 1918
American Foreign Sec. 5s.....	94½	Apr. 9 98
Anglo-French 5s	88½	Jan. 2 94½
United Kingdom of G. B. 5s	90¾	Jan. 2 99¾
United Kingdom of G. B. 5½s, 1921.....	91½	Jan. 3 95½
City of Bordeaux 6s	84	Jan. 4 95
City of Lyons 6s.....	84	Jan. 4 95
City of Marseilles 6s	84	Jan. 3 95
City of Paris 6s	81½	June 13 91¾
Dominion of Canada 5s, 1926	90¾	Jan. 2 92½

To this should be added the fact that the American First 3½s are selling well above par and both the other issues are gradually mounting toward the same point.

Since the Queue has Disappeared

Not so long ago the Chinese, with his long queue and his laundry blouse, was a familiar picture in the comic weeklies. All kind of stories were told about him, especially to small children, of how he ate rats and enjoyed them. He was then a more or less mysterious individuality, but that was because he had not yet tasted in full the re-invigorating wine of civilization. But the celestial has awakened. The Chinese are no longer a backward people. They are our allies and even now are sending a contingent of their army to Siberia to clean up the Bolsheviks and, with the aid of Japan, restore law and order to prostrate Russia. In providing a loan for \$50,000,000, our friendly ties are more closely cemented. It is by intercourse and confidence between races that we may hope for lasting peace and healthful extension of our oversea commercial intercourse. Probably we may still see the birth of the Brotherhood of Man, about which Humanitarians dream, and the Federation of the World, of which Tennyson sung so sweetly.—*The Financial World, New York.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

During the months of August and September the War Trade Board permitted the importation of crude rubber at the rate tentatively fixed for the quarter ending July 31 per 100,000 tons per annum. This amount will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board.

With the increased demands for wool to be used in the army and navy, the War Industries Board on August 12 served notice on spinners of hand knitting yarns that because of the need of the military forces, no more woollen or worsted hand knitting yarns may be manufactured until further notice.

On the Gentle art of Keeping House in China—

"Food will win the war." Use Chinese products. Get a copy of the American Red Cross Book of Recipes. It costs only \$1.50. On sale at Squires Bingham, Co., Edward Evans & Sons, and the Mission Book Company. If living in the interior send \$1.60 to Mrs. J. H. Reisner, Nanking, and have a copy sent by mail.

See review elsewhere in this issue of Millard's Review

A credit of G. \$200,000,000 was extended to France by the American government on August 15, making a total advanced to France to that date of \$2,065,000,000. This brings the total credits extended to the Allies up to \$6,692,040,000, Great Britain having received \$3,345,000,000, Italy \$760,000,000, Russia \$325,000,000, Belgium \$154,250,000, Greece \$15,790,000, Cuba \$15,000,000 and Serbia \$12,000,000.

According to figures recently made public by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, and also by Mr. Sammons, American Consul-General of Shanghai, the United States is now the largest purchaser in the world of raw silk, taking upwards of G. \$100,000,000 annually. Of this amount, China supplied last year G. \$33,000,000. America is now purchasing in China more raw silk than any other single line of merchandise, hides, skins and furs, vegetable oils and wool not excepted. Up to the last two or three years, Americans handled a very small share of this business, most of it being handled by firms in China of other than American nationality. It is now to be expected that American firms will enter more largely into the business of raw silk exporting. There are now two associations in Shanghai that are working toward improvement in the Chinese production of raw silk. These organizations and their members are: Foreign Silk Association: H. M. Little (British), chairman; J. Jost (Swiss), secretary; F. Schwyzer (Swiss) treasurer; H. Madier (French); and E. A. Ericson (American). International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China: H. Madier (French), chairman; E. Denegri (Italian), treasurer; E. T.

Byrne (British); H. M. Little (British); J. Sauvayre (French); E. A. Ericson (American), and the following Chinese members: Sung Lee-fang, Yang Shing-chee, Wang Tsin-zung, Ting Jii-ling, Tong Tz-vey, Sze Kwo-ting, Moh Sang-ching.

New Books and Publications

American Red Cross Book of Recipes

Food Will Win the War—American Red Cross book of Recipes, published by the Red Cross chapter at Nanking. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons, Squires Bingham Company, Mission Book Company, or Mrs. J. H. Reisner, Nanking. Price, Mex. \$1.50. Postage 10 cents.

THE American Red Cross Book of Recipes for the use of Chinese foodstuffs, recently published by the Nanking chapter and now on sale, is a very distinct contribution to the "gentle art of keeping house" in China. While the book is, as stated, very definitely a war product, it will last long after the war is over, and no housewife in China can afford to be without the 400 recipes for the use of Chinese products and other valuable and helpful material which it contains. Much thought, energy and time has been spent in the preparation of the volume, and it easily supercedes all other similar books published in China.

It is aptly illustrated with three full-page half-tone cuts showing composition and relative food values of many of our common foods, several interesting diagrams relating to the diet, and a list showing the relative food values of about eighty common food products.

The book is divided into twenty chapters, including chapters on food values, meats, luncheon dishes, cereal breakfast foods, fats, cakes and cookies, desserts, vegetables, soups, salads, canning, jelly-making, Chinese recipes, international recipes, hints for the housekeeper, removal of stains, list of foodstuffs in English and Chinese, and a list of terms used in the kitchen in both English and Chinese.

This book is different from all others that have been published in China for foreigners' use, in that it deals only with native products and what can be made from them. The only exceptions to this are nine products, such as baking powder, etc., and a number of foreign vegetables which are commonly found in all foreign gardens.

The proceeds of the book, which costs only Mex. \$1.50, will all go to the Nanking chapter of the Red Cross, and will be most largely used in providing supplies for the Siberian expedition. Every American and every Ally can help the Red Cross as well as themselves by buying a copy. No housekeeper can afford to be without it.

J. H. R.

Nanking, October 5, 1918.

Camps and Trails in China, by Roy Chapman Andrews, M. A., and Yvette Borup Andrews. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

THE American Museum of Natural History sent the Asiatic Zoological Expedition to China in 1916-17. The book contains a very interesting account of the people and the animals of South China when the author, his co-workers and his wife travelled

extensively, visiting many places where no white man had ever been before.

The author thinks that Central Asia to the north of the Himalayan mountains is the cradle of humanity. The same opinion was expressed about forty-five years ago by the great Indian reformers, Dayan and Saraswati.

Professor Haeckel, the German biologist, points to quite a different spot as the birthplace of humanity.

The book contains a large number of beautiful photographic illustrations for which the wife of the author, who has also added a few well-written chapters to the book, is responsible.

The book is very interesting throughout and written in a good style. The account is neither monotonous nor tiresome. The chapters written by the wife of the author are fascinatingly interesting as her style is so charming.

The book is free from scientific technicalities and a layman can as much enjoy it as a scientist interested in zoological matters.

It is a good sign of the times that Americans who stand for world democracy and liberty are taking such a keen interest in Chinese affairs. But will they save her from falling a victim to the ambitions of those who have an evil eye on her? Asia waits to see what America is going to do to save the once glorious but now fallen, China.

H. P. S.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Capt. Nunan; W. F. Sokoll, Chinkiang; E. Morrison, Nanking; E. W. Bauckham, Peking; M. Jacobs, Tokio; Miss L. E. Stevemmann, Kobe; L. B. Redgely, Hankow; B. C. Airhart, Hankow; A. B. Glass, Shanghai; C. Anderson, Norway; H. Beeson, New York; W. J. de Trubrukoff, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Herb, Canton; M. G. Hockstra, Hongkong; J. Lange, Hongkong; J. Coirlis, Hongkong; F. Coieles, Hongkong; Miss B. Seaton, New York; L. R. Sheldon, New York; W. B. Newsome, Shanghai; Holzmann; Tribkova; C. Winkler, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Barker, Manila; Miss C. Rucker, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Robinson, Boston; Mrs. P. N. MacDonald, Boston; Miss Dorothy, Boston; Miss Jane, Boston; F. C. Jenkin Hongkong; R. H. Page, New York; Dechler, Peking; J. Baumohl, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Yost, Shanghai; H. P. Strause, New York; H. A. Shield, Hankow; Reemy, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baird, U. S. A.; Major Deno, Italy; Dr. W. W. Stefler, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Davies, Egypt; E. D. Pearson, Chinkiang; J. Alston; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Henshaw, Peking; P. F. Brume; Benchat; M. and Mrs. R. Porck, Dairen; E. B. Davis, Canada; G. P. Dyer, Yokohama; G. Beck; Capt. and Mrs. R. J. Moore, Canada.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell; E. Alabaster, Hongkong; J. F. Eastarbrook; A. S. Scott; T. Wada; A. Hibiya; Y. Hiliya; K. Kawasaki; U. Marconi, London; Mrs. J. W. MacMurray, Washington; Miss Macmurray, Washington; Miss Innes, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. N. da Silva; Mrs. E. A. Clatishly, Hankow; Mrs. Woo; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson; Mrs. Garden; J. Kerris; Mrs. J. F. Seaman; Miss J. S. Seaman; Dr. J. N. Kimball; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hunter, Nanking; Winkler, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Indyre and child, Weihaiwei; Mrs. Macgloom, Weihaiwei; Mrs. P. Barentzen, Swatow; Mrs. Robbe, Hongkong; Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Ningpo; J. V. R. Reach; R. A. May; Mr. and Mrs. F. Parlaci, Woosung; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. H. Brernts and children; Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist; Miss Gilchrist; M. Mardariff, Chinkiang; V. Mardarieff, Chinkiang; S. Bernstein, Canada; Com. Andri Ponet, Tokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Collins; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Whitney, Wuhu; Mrs. O. Sims and son, Japan; M. Panaka, Japan; Capt. and Mas. E. Nielsen, San Francisco; Morgan James, U. S. A.; M. Katz, Chefoo; M. Shvets, Dairen; C. Gimbel and son, Hongkong; Carl Neprud; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Burrett; Mr. and Mrs. Albert and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Robin and two children; L. H. Steward, Hankow; H. R. Grever, Vladivostock; M. M. Jüen; Mrs. A. A. Tucker; Mrs. Kopernok; J. Wargbrett.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

- October 8, 1918; Cause No. 530; In re Last Will and Testament of Laura Brown, deceased; oath and bond of administrator.
 " 8, " Cause No. 693; Tseng Soong Ling v. William L. Prowett and Vaughn Read; petition.
 " 9, " Cause No. 609; In re Estate of George A. Derby, deceased; inventory.

Hearings:

- October 12, 1918; Cause No. 685; In re Last Will and Testament of Anita McFarlane Hazelton, deceased; on petition for admission of Will to probate.

Judgments and Orders:

- October 7, 1918; Cause No. 683; United States v. Chris Leonhardt and Bert Terry; sentence.

Assignments for Hearing:

- October 14, 1918; Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao v. L. Kamsui; on defendant's motion to make petition more definite.

UNITED STATES v. CHRIS LEONHARDT AND BERT TERRY

Filed October 7, 1918.

(At Tientsin,)

SYLLABUS

1. **Conspiracy: Essentials.** To commit the crime of conspiracy as defined in the Federal Penal Code the conspirators need have no previous acquaintance with, nor need each know of the exact part performed by, the others.
- 2.—: Nor need more than one of the conspirators commit an overt act.
- 3.—: **Evidence.** The crime may be proved by circumstantial evidence in the reception of which great latitude is allowed.
- 4.—: **The order of proof** is discretionary with the trial court and evidence of a conspirator's declarations may be received before the conspiracy is fully proved, provided such proof is presented subsequently.
- 5.—: **Res gestae.** Such declarations may sometimes be admitted as part of the *res gestae*.
- 6.—: **Impeachment.** Evidence offered by the government of prior extra-forensic statements by one of its witnesses inconsistent with his testimony, admitted by way of impeachment.
- 7.—: The possessor, even constructively, of stolen property, has the burden of showing that his possession is innocent.
- 8.—: The failure to produce, or explain the non-production of, documentary evidence raises the presumption that it would be adverse.

Major Arthur Bassett, U. S. A., Special United States Attorney, for the prosecution.

Harry A. Luckner, Esquire, for the defence.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in this cause charges that the defendants

"on or about the 27th day of June, 1918, falsely, unlawfully and wickedly, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together with Robert E. Marlowe, J. T. Jespersen, and other parties whose names are unknown, to defraud the United States of America, and in pursuance of the same conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreeing together with intent to defraud the United States of America, did take, carry away and appropriate to their own use seventy-five pairs of shoes of the value of three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, United States currency, the property of the United States of America which had been intrusted by the Quartermaster of the China Expedition, United States Army, to Robert E. Marlowe, Regimental Supply Sergeant, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, at Tientsin, China, for issue to the organizations of the Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army."

The prosecution is brought under the following provision:

"If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."¹

The undisputed testimony shows that the Sergeant Marlowe, mentioned in the information, received from the Quartermaster's department (p. 31) on June 28, 1918, 112 pairs of army shoes of which he later invoiced 37. The remaining 75 pairs were packed in two boxes and at the request of Sergeant Marlowe (p. 2) loaded on the army motor truck and conveyed to what is known as the "No. 1 Compound" of the China-American Trading Company's Engineering Department, of which defendant Leonhardt was in charge and was the only foreigner (American) in the compound (p. 49). While en route Sergeant Marlowe stated (p. 4) that they were being taken to defendant Leonhardt for repair. This remark was admitted as part of the *res gestae*² tho it was also admissible on the principle discussed in part II hereof.

Upon arrival at the compound Sergeant Marlowe alighted and entered the office, which was that of defendant Leonhardt (p. 45), while the boxes were unloaded by two coolies who were already there (pp. 5, 6, 8) and who, defendant Leonhardt does not deny, when given the opportunity (p. 48), were under his control.

Up to this point the testimony, as we have said, is undisputed; here, it first diverges. The two men who were on the truck with Marlowe testify that he entered the office and conversed with defendant Leonhardt. The latter denies this tho he admits (p. 45) that he was in the office during the day and that he did see Marlowe the same evening. On the other hand the mail orderly, who was on the truck, positively identifies (pp. 8, 9, 10) defendant Leonhardt as the one who conversed with Marlowe, while the truck driver (pp. 3, 6) reiterates that "it appeared to be Mr. Leonhardt." The opportunities of these two men for observation seem to have been good. They were not over thirty or forty feet from the office (p. 6); it was a hot summer day (as the writer has reason to remember, the court being in session in Tientsin at the time) and naturally the doors and windows were open; and a few days later, defendant Leonhardt states (pp. 51, 52), he was able to see the same vehicle when it drove in tho he was two rooms back from the office.

The testimony thus being sharply conflicting on one point the statements of the two men that they saw Marlowe conversing with Leonhardt preponderates over the latter's denial unless sufficient reason is shown for rejecting said statements. But no such reason is suggested. These two men so far as appears are absolutely disinterested, while Leonhardt is one of the accused.

Moreover, without resolving such conflict, the testimony seems to show at least a constructive delivery of the boxes to Leonhardt. As we have seen he "was in charge of the Engineering Department" (p. 49); he was "the only foreigner (non-Chinese) in the compound" (p. 49); and there had been at least one previous delivery there from the Quartermaster's Department

(p. 49). Now, it is an elementary rule of evidence that the possession of stolen goods places upon the possessor the burden of explanation and of showing that his possession is innocent³ and the rule applies where the possession is only constructive.⁴ Here defendant Leonhardt does not deny the delivery within the compound, of which he was in charge, and in front of his office, of the two boxes of stolen shoes. He merely says (p. 43) that if they were unloaded there it must have been without his knowledge. This cannot be accepted as a sufficient explanation nor as meeting the burden which the law places upon him. Either the boxes were delivered to him or they were not. If they were delivered, as he claims, without authority, the natural course for him would have been to notify the military authorities at once and cause the removal of the boxes. But no such course was taken. And when, in addition, two disinterested witnesses testify that immediately following the unloading of the boxes the man who had caused their unlawful abstraction from the Quartermaster's Department was seen conversing with defendant Leonhardt, the presumption against him seems very strong.

II.

Sergeant Page, the storekeeper, who delivered the shoes to Marlowe (p. 14), testifies that the latter

"came to me next morning as I was coming into the compound to work and asked if Mr. Leonhardt had seen me and I told him, No, he had not. And he says that we got a deal on up in Siberia somewhere to get away with some shoes. I don't know who he meant by, 'we' I don't know who 'we' were, and he said he thought we could make two or three hundred dollars a piece on it, and gave me a kind of an opening for me to say that I would go in on the deal." (p. 17)

This was admissible as the declaration of a co-conspirator. For

"any declaration made by one of the parties during the pendency of the illegal enterprise is not only evidence against himself, but is evidence against the other parties, who, *when the combination is proved*, are as much responsible for such declarations and the acts to which they relate as if made and committed by themselves."⁵

Of course such declaration cannot be considered as the basis of a finding unless the conspiracy itself has been proven. But it is not necessary to wait until "the combination has been proved" fully before admitting the declarations. For

"According to the great weight of authority the order in which the testimony shall be received is largely in the discretion of the trial court. If the circumstances of the case are so peculiar and urgent as to require it, the acts and declarations of a conspirator may be introduced in the first instance before proof of the agreement. * * * On account of the difficulty in proving conspiracy and bringing the guilty to justice there is no class of cases in which it is more important that the trial judge should have a large discretion as to the order in which evidence should be received, and this discretion cannot be reviewed on error except in clear cases of abuse."⁶

This rule is followed in the Federal courts⁷ and consequently in jury trials.⁸

Shortly afterwards Marlowe was ordered to the target range at Leichuang from which place he wrote a personal letter to defendant Leonhardt enclosing it in another letter to Sergeant Mitchell which the latter, after reading it, delivered to defendant Leonhardt by placing it on his desk (p. 28). This letter it is admitted, (p. 47) asked Leonhardt for a loan of \$10.00 and,

3. Wigmore, Evidence, I, sec. 152.

4. U. S. v. Simbahan, 19 Phil. 123.

5. Morrow J., charging the jury in U. S. v. Cassidy, 67 Fed. 693, 703. 8 Cyc. 682.

7. Taylor v. U. S., 89 Fed. 954; Drake v. Stewart, 76 Fed. 140.

8. State v. Lewis, 51 Or. 467, 94 Pac. 831.

1. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 37.

2. St. Clair v. U. S., 154 U. S. 134; Keliher v. U. S. 193 Fed. 8, 18.

according to Mitchell's testimony at the trial (p. 30) referring to one J. T. Jespersen (mentioned in the information as a co-conspirator) "wanted to know how he was getting along." Two Army officers, Colonel Smart (p. 37) and Major Bassett (p. 39), testify that Mitchell had previously told them that Marlowe had asked Leonhardt in the letter to see Jespersen and ascertain "if he had finished that deal yet" (p. 37) or "if the deal had been put through" (p. 39). This testimony was admitted by way of impeachment⁹ after the point had been called to Mitchell's attention as a witness and he had denied having made such a statement (pp. 29, 30, 31). Defendant Leonhardt contradicted all of these witnesses by declaring (p. 47) that "Jespersen's name so far as I know was not mentioned at all." But he failed to produce the letter when called upon to do so (p. 29) and the only explanation offered was that "it has presumably been destroyed" (p. 29) altho as the trial occurred on September 2 the letter had then been received not so long before and the investigation of the affair had rendered it of considerable importance. Nevertheless he does not even suggest that he had searched for it. Under these circumstances the rule that a document not produced must be presumed to be adverse to the possessor¹⁰ would seem applicable.

III

The next we hear of the shoes they are found in the custom house at Tientsin en route to Kalgan and addressed to the "Mongolian Trading Company" having been forwarded by the J. T. Jespersen already mentioned (pp. 35, 36, 37). They were exactly the same number (75 pairs) of government shoes and were tied together in pairs in the same manner as when they left the Quartermaster's Department (pp. 22, 23). Jespersen indeed testifies (p. 40) that he bought these shoes "from time to time from people who come to my back door" but he does not explain how he happened to get exactly 75 pairs of new army shoes tied together in precisely the same way as those which Marlowe took from the Quartermaster's Depot. Jespersen came to the trial as a witness on behalf of the accused with whom he appears to have been closely connected. The fact that he was afterward called by the Government to prove that he had shipped the shoes (because defendants' counsel stated that he would object to the admission of the shipping papers from the railway company) does not render any more credible to us Jespersen's testimony on cross-examination by defendants' counsel as to where he procured them.

The manager (Mr. Coltman) of the Mongolian Trading Company, to which the shoes had been shipped, was beyond the reach of a subpoena at the time of the trial and to avoid the necessity of postponement on that ground counsel on both sides agreed that a letter (Exhibit "A") from him to the Prosecuting Attorney and various correspondence (Exhibits "A-1" to "A-13") should be received in evidence with the admission "that were Mr. Coltman here, he would testify according to the tenor of the prosecution's Exhibit A" (p. 42). The correspondence would prob-

ably have been admissible without the stipulation¹¹ but under this admission the letters may be considered in the same way as if they had been regularly identified by their respective authors. Mr. Coltman's letter to the Prosecuting Attorney setting forth his transactions with defendant Terry and Jespersen reads as follows:

"When I was in Peking in June, when stopping my car at the China American Trading Co. for gasoline, Mr. Terry of that firm asked me if I should be able to sell shoes in the north and in reply to the questions of kind and price he stated that a friend of his in Tientsin had 75 pairs of Amer. army style shoes which he could ship me to Kalgan for \$6. per pair and I told him to ship them up and I would see what I could get for them in Urga, as at the present time there is a good demand for shoes and boots in Urga and along the Siberian border. Desiring to make a larger shipment in the same line we wrote the firm of J. T. Jespersen, whom we had been informed had been supplying various Russian firms in Urga with boots, requesting from him samples, and on July 13th received a note from him as to shipment of 75 prs. boots mentioned by Mr. Terry. The further correspondence with this party you will find self explanatory."

Defendant Terry, testifying in his own behalf (p. 54 et seq), practically corroborates this recital and says in reply to the question—

"This letter shows that this shipment was made under the arrangement made by you?"

"A. I haven't denied that" (p. 61).

He further admits—

"I wrote a letter to Jespersen that Mr. Coltman would take his shoes and to ship to Mongolia at six pesos a pair" (p. 61).

On July 10 Jespersen wrote Mr. Coltman "I am sending you 75 pairs boots as agreed with Mr. Terry" (Exhibit A-3).

The Mongolian Trading Company replied on July 19 stating that they had not yet received the "75 pairs of boots following the agreement with Mr. Terry" (Exhibit "A-4") and on July 28 another letter (Exhibit "A-11") was sent to Jespersen with the same complaint. Of course Mr. Coltman was unaware at this time that the shoes had been seized by the customs authorities.

There seems to be no reasonable doubt, therefore, that defendant Terry was the intermediary between Jespersen, the possessor of the stolen shoes after they had left the compound of which defendant Leonhardt was in charge, and a prospective purchaser. Defendant Terry, as we have seen, does not deny his connection with the affair; the most that he claims is that he was ignorant of its criminal character. Here again the burden would seem to rest upon him to offer a reasonable and satisfactory explanation. His explanation is (p. 53) that he first met Jespersen "sometime in June" (necessarily after the 28th when the shoes had been taken) at the bar of the "Imperial Hotel" which he reached about 8:15 in the evening and, to quote his account (p. 58) of this first meeting:

"Mr. Jespersen says 'where are you from' and I says 'from Peking' and he says 'I am a merchant here. Do you know anybody up your way that would like to buy some shoes?' and I says 'what kind of shoes?' He says 'men's shoes' and I says 'I will look around.'"

This he declares (p. 45) was his only interview with Jespersen and as he left the hotel "about a quarter of nine" (p. 57) his entire stay there did not exceed thirty minutes during which time he first became acquainted with Jespersen "shook for drinks or cigars" (p. 57) and effected the arrangement which he does not deny having made. Yet that arrangement

9. Wigmore, Evidence, II sec. 907; Swift & Co., v. Short, 92 Fed. 567, 570.

10. See *Sy Joc Lieng v. Sy Quia*, 16 Phil. 137, 161; Cf. *Kirby v. Tallmadge*, 160 U. S. 379.

11. *Clune v. U. S.*, 159 U. S. 590; *Eber v. U. S.* 234 Fed. 221.

must have included many more details than he recounts, for according to Mr. Coltman's letter (Exhibit "A") which Terry does not deny, the latter told the former "that a friend (indicating more than a half-hour's acquaintance) of his in Tientsin had 75 pairs of American army style shoes which he could ship me to Kalgan for \$6.00 per pair." Moreover, Jespersen in his first letter refers, as we have seen, to "75 pairs boots as agreed with Mr. Terry." When asked on cross-examination (p.61) "But both Mr. Coltman and Mr. Jespersen in their letters stated 75 pairs shoes as arranged by Mr. Terry. How does that happen?" he replied "I don't know, sir."

In other words, he was unable to give any satisfactory explanation of the source of his knowledge as to the number, quality, and price of the shoes offered by Jespersen if the arrangement with the latter had been merely such as Terry claims. Moreover, his course during the period when the investigation of this affair first began was not that of a man who had been innocently misled into a connection with a criminal transaction. Defendant Terry admits (p.60) that he is an ex-soldier and knows the penalty for dealing in military equipment; also that he was interviewed by Major Drysdale in Peking (p.58) who was investigating this affair. Part of the cross-examination on this point is as follows:

"Q. Now, Mr. Terry, why didn't you explain to Major Drysdale then what your connection with Mr. Coltman and Mr. Jespersen had been?"

"A. Well, I had heard of this army scandal about United States army shoes in Tientsin, and I didn't want to be mixed in with it."

"Q. Wanted to conceal your connection with it."

"A. Wanted to conceal my connection with any U. S. Army shoes." (p.59)

It also appears (p.62) that he was given an opportunity to explain his connection with the affair to the Judge-Advocate, the present Special Prosecuting Attorney, and declined to do so. Yet if, as he now claims, defendant Terry was the innocent victim of a conspiracy of others his first act would normally have been to have made a clean breast of his entire connection with the matter and asserted his innocence then and there.

IV

More than most offenses conspiracy may be established by circumstantial evidence.

"While men sometimes have a prejudice against this class of evidence, Judge Dillon said, in a case he tried while he was on the circuit bench of Iowa, that although this was one of the resorts of lawyers to make a hobgoblin, to frighten jurymen into a prejudice against this class of evidence, yet circumstantial evidence was one of the most important classes."¹²

Moreover,

"In the reception of circumstantial evidence great latitude must be allowed. The jury should have before them, and are entitled to consider, every fact which has a bearing on, and a tendency to prove, the ultimate fact in issue and which will enable them to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The government has the right to show the whole history of the conspiracy from its commencement to its conclusion."¹³

Again,

"As has been often remarked, it is not necessary that direct evidence of a formal agreement should be given in such cases. If the evidence of the separate details of the transaction as it was carried out indicates with the requisite certainty the existence of a preconcerted plan and purpose, that is sufficient."¹⁴

12. Parker, J. (charging the jury) in U. S. v. Howell, 56 Fed. 21, 35.

13. Corpus Juris XII, 634.

14. Reilly v. U. S. 106 Fed. 896,905; Cf. Davis v. U. S. 107 Fed. 753.

Here the parties charged with conspiracy are all mutually acquainted. Leonhardt (p. 43), Terry (p. 60) who are ex-soldiers, and Jespersen (p. 40) all admit knowing Sergeant Marlowe who, like the two former (pp. 45, 60) was a member (p. 45) of the Spanish-American War Veterans Club in Tientsin which all of them frequented (pp. 25, 46, 47, 52, 57). Terry admits (p. 56) that he was "very friendly with Mr. Leonhardt" while the latter's relations with Marlowe are shown by Leonhardt's admission that Marlowe had frequently borrowed money of him (p. 48) and wrote him a personal letter after going to Leichuang, while Leonhardt was a witness in Marlowe's behalf at the latter's trial (p. 50). The testimony of the two witnesses already referred to, that Marlowe conversed with Leonhardt at the time of the delivery of the shoes at the compound, seems to complete the connection between these two.

"It would not, in such a case, be necessary to show that the parties had any previous acquaintance, or, with the exception of Rogers, knew of the exact part the other was to perform. In such a case, each might be considered a co-conspirator with Rogers, and being so, would be responsible for his acts in carrying out the illegal purposes."¹⁵

Here, therefore, it would not be necessary for each of the two accused to know "the exact part" performed by the other in this affair; but in view of their admitted "very friendly" relations we think there is little doubt but that each did know. Each at any rate appears to have been interested in the shoes and they were the connecting link not only between the accused but between them and the others mentioned in the information.

The overt act which, as is contended by defendants' counsel, must appear, is found in the negotiations conducted by defendant Terry as well as in the original abstraction by Sergeant Marlowe. For it is not necessary that more than one of the conspirators commit the overt act.¹⁶

On the whole, the evidence in this case appears to us quite as strong and sufficient as that in other reported cases¹⁷ where defendants have been convicted of the crime here charged. And we find it sufficient to require a conviction in this case.

We accordingly find each of the defendants guilty of the crime of conspiracy as charged in the information and each is hereby sentenced to a term of imprisonment for one year to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Territory of the Philippines, unless transferred to some other place of confinement, and to pay a fine of One Thousand Dollars, United States currency, with subsidiary imprisonment there according to law in case of insolvency, and to pay one half the costs of this prosecution.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

15. U. S. v. Rindskopf, 6 Biss. 259, 27 Fed. Cas. 813, 814.

16. Id.

17. Taylor v. U. S. 89 Fed. 954; U. S. v. Scott, 139 Fed. 697; Smith v. U. S. 157 Fed. 721; Heike v. U. S. 192 Fed. 83.

